New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

# THE CITY'S AFFAIRS.

## The Aldermen, Councilmen and Supervisors in Session.

## $1,487 to Ride the Chief and Mayor.

## $899 for the Mayor's Little Contingencies.

## COMPTROLLER FLAGG'S REPORT.

## SEMI-ANNUAL REVIEW OF OUR EXPENSES.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met last evening, President BARKER in the Chair.

"THE MAYOR MAKES THE MONEY GO."

Among the papers submitted, was a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the carriage hire of the Mayor and Chief of Police, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, presented by Alderman BARNES, and passed on the 18th August. The Comptroller in his reply, presented a statement prepared by the Auditor, showing that the sums paid for such carriage hire from January 22, 1855, to August 6, 1856, is $1,487 [illegible], and that the sum drawn for the Mayor under the head of contingencies, up to the 24th December, is $899 [illegible]. The Comptroller denies any authority in the charter or in any legislative act for drawing money from the Treasury for carriage hire for the Mayor. The increased facilities for city travel had, he thought, obviated the necessity for any such expenditure. He had therefore declined to pay any more carriage bills except those for celebrations, authorized by the charter of 1853, and by other acts of the Legislature, until the Courts decide as to the right of the Common Council and the Departments to tax the people for carriage hire.

Alderman ELY thought this would be much better understood if printed; and he was the more anxious to have that done since a communication had been published in most of the papers to-day, in which the Mayor had stated his anxiety and determination to relieve the tax-payers as much as he could. He believed the Mayor was not a man disposed to object to having his public acts known, although he had threatened the Tribune for dealing with his private affairs.

Alderman VARIAN wanted to have the gentleman from the Seventh District (Mr. ELY) say for what object this motion was made. If done for electioneering purposes, he wanted to have the fact stated. At any rate, he thought it rather small-potato business.

Alderman ELY denied that his motion was dictated by any such motive. It was the right of the people to know the particulars of the bills which they had to pay.

The document was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Alderman HOFFMAN presented a resolution calling on the Comptroller to report whether or not [illegible] can be designated by the Common Council [illegible] Dey, Cedar and Charlton streets, North River, [illegible] the use of market boats and sloops, and such other action as will enable this Board to take action [illegible] the premises—the slips at Washington market being [illegible] much incumbered.

The Committee on Roads presented a report recommending that the ordinance for regulating Tenth-avenue from Fifty-fourth street to the Bloomingdale-road be amended by inserting therein the authority for the appointing of an Inspector of said work, and that as amended, the ordinance and resolution should be passed. Concurred in.

FOR AN UP-TOWN POST-OFFICE.

The Special Committee to whom had been referred the statement of a Committee appointed at a public meeting to promote the movement for the establishment of an up-town Post-Office, reported as follows:

1st. That an up-town Post-Office should be established at or near the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

2d. And that a copy of the resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and the Postmaster-General, and that the members of Congress from this City, and the Senators from the State, be requested to use their influence to secure this improvement.

The report was adopted.

"ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE" INTO OFFICE.

The nominations by Mr. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes, of Lawrence Clancy, John Lenahan, James E. Kerrigan—(the famous Councilman)—and Wm. Locke, as temporary clerks in his office, were unanimously confirmed.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of a concurrence in the resolution to have Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, worked as a County work.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of extending the track of the Sixth-avenue Railroad from Forty-third to Fifty-ninth-street. The report was adopted.

Several papers from the Board of Councilmen were taken up and disposed of.

The semi-annual report of the Comptroller was submitted, and, on motion, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Board finally adjourned till Friday at 5 P. M.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening pursuant to adjournment, BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Among petitions referred, was that of sundry persons for a sewer in Eldridge-street. Also of James Bogardus, that the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies advertise anew for estimates for building Tompkins' Market. Also, of sundry property-owners on the Eighth avenue, for rebuilding of the Eighth-avenue sewer. Several other resolutions and petitions were referred to appropriate committees, among which was one to fill up and regulate the streets from Nineteenth to Twenty-fourth-street, North River. Reports from the Board of Health were referred to a committee of the whole house. A petition from the Eye Infirmary for a grant of $1,000 was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution to request the Comptroller to inform the Board by what authority Capt. Bennett, of the Central Park Police, had drawn pay as Lieutenant of Police in the Third Ward, was laid over.

A remonstrance was received from various persons against paving Fifty-[illegible]-street, between Tenth-avenue and North River.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. VAN RIPER in the Chair.

A resolution to award the Counsel of the Corporation $[illegible] per annum for Clerk hire, was favorably reported upon by the Committee, after which the Board adjourned.

### BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This body met last evening, but adjourned till Monday next without transacting any business.

### Expenses of the City.

The following is an abstract of the Comptroller's Semi-Annual Report of the Expenses of the City Government:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 31, 1856.

To the Common Council:

This report is intended to embrace the financial operations of the City Government for twelve months, commencing on the 1st of July, 1855; thus covering six months of the year 1855, and the same number of months of the year 1856.

The Croton Board, by the act, Chap. 388, of the Laws of 1849, is empowered to make all contracts for the construction of sewers. The expense is provided for by an assessment on the property benefited by the construction of the sewer. The present year there is a distinct appropriation of $385,000 for this object, and accounts have been opened with each sewer contractor for.

Under the ordinance, the Comptroller has borrowed, on Revenue bonds, since the first of January last, the sum of $5,440,765, in anticipation of the tax which by law should be ready for collection on the first of September, and from which the Revenue Bonds will be reimbursed as they fall due. The City has paid off, in the twelve months preceding first of July, $4,[illegible] of the Revenue Bonds of 1855, and $50,000 of those of 1856; thus paying $4,260,600 of this temporary debt.

The provisions of the tax laws require about eight months of the calendar year before the taxes begin to come in, and nine or ten months before very large sums are received; hence the necessity of using Revenue Bonds to anticipate a large portion of the $7,[illegible], which will begin to come into the Treasury in September, and a considerable portion of which will not be realized by the payment of taxes during the calendar year. At the close of the year 1855, there was in arrear $1,961,790 20 of the sum levied in the preceding July.

The current expenses of the calendar year of 1856, when the year closes, will have been paid by about $5,[illegible] produced by the issue of Revenue Bonds, as before stated, and about $2,000,000 derived from the payment of taxes.

Besides the payments on account of the expenses of the City Government of $4,188,[illegible] 81, as shown in that table, the following sums, in addition, are given in statement No. 2, as "Trust Funds," but which sums are also derived from taxation, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| State Mill Tax | $546,878 16 |
| Common Schools for State | [illegible] |
| Common Schools for City | 1,[illegible] |
| To pay debt for Building Loan Stock | 50,000 00 |
| Commissioners of Records | 20,000 00 |
| Arrears of 1855 | [illegible] |
| This makes a total of | $[illegible] |

Expended in twelve months preceding July 1, 1856, which is paid by taxation, beyond the sum paid by tax for the ordinary support of the City Government, as shown in statement No. 1.

APPROPRIATIONS, EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

The whole amount of appropriations for the calendar years 1855 and 1856; also, the expenditures for six months of the year 1855, from July 1 to Dec. 31, and six months of the year 1856, from Jan. 1 to July 1; also, in the last column, the total sums expended under the various heads for the twelve months preceding July 1, 1856, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| For six months of 1855 | $1,587,616 61 |
| For six months of 1856 | 2,600,591 20 |
| Total | $4,188,207 81 |

The total sum which has passed through the City Treasury, on account of "Trust Funds," for the twelve months preceding the 1st of July, 1856, including the sum paid on the Central Park, amounts to $11,243,466 73

| | |
|---|---|
| Being for six months of 1855 | $3,978,894 55 |
| And for six months of 1856 | 7,264,646 88 |
| Total for 12 months | $11,243,473 73 |

The receipts and expenditures for the City Government, including "Trust Funds," for twelve months preceding July 1, 1856, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditures | $15,427,011 58 |
| Receipts | 14,564,909 77 |
| Excess of Expenditures | $862,307 76 |

INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The expenses of the City and County of New-York are provided for by an annual tax; the revenues of the Corporation, and all receipts for property sold, being pledged to the public creditors for the payment of the City debts. A mere increase of taxation, therefore, when the rapid growth of the City is considered, is not of itself evidence of unfaithfulness of the public agents, or of extravagance in the public expenditures. This applies with considerable force to the expenses of the Courts, the Board of Education, the Almshouse, Police, &c. The Common Council and the Departments, since the organization under the Ordinance of 1849, have no excuse for any material increase of expense, except the addition of thirty-eight members to the Board of Councilmen, and those departments which are connected with the construction of buildings and machinery in the Fire Department, the repair and cleaning of the streets, and other works which increase with the extension of the City.

Whilst the increase of the City may be referred to as a justifiable cause for a considerable increase of taxation, is it sufficient to justify an increase of more than two millions of dollars in the short period from 1853 to 1856? The levy of 1853 was based mainly on the expenditures of 1852, and included $742,000 for arrearages of 1852. The valuations comparing 1853 with 1856, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1856 | $518,989,879 34 |
| 1853 | 418,631,881 34 |
| Increase of valuation | $100,307,997 [illegible] |

The increase of the assessed valuation of the property of the City and County comparing 1853 with 1856, shows an increase of about [illegible] per cent. [illegible] the increase of taxation [illegible] about [illegible] per cent. [illegible] percentage of increase on the tax levy would be about [illegible] per cent., being 10 per cent. less than is stated [illegible].

This still shows the increase on the tax levy, at [illegible] per cent. more than the increase on the assessed valuation. Even this shows extravagance, if not something worse, in the cost of supporting the Government. With the enormous increase of assessable property from year to year, a frugal administration of the Government, after making due allowance for the increase of expenses, ought to show a gradual diminution in the rate of taxation from year to year, as the wealth of the City expands.

The Municipal Government is reproached for the excessive expenditures from the City treasury and for the enormous increase in the annual taxes. These complaints on the part of the citizens are too well founded to warrant a general denial; but in some cases they are misunderstood. And the Common Council and the Departments are sometimes held responsible for seemingly excessive increases in taxes, over which they can exercise no restrictive power. This is particularly the case with the State mill tax of $608,000, and the State school tax of $271,000, making together $879,000. The Common Council cannot limit or control the expenditure of the Board of Education or of the Almshouse, amounting together to $1,944,000. The tax levy of 1856, as shown in statement No. 4, is $7,075,425 72

| | |
|---|---|
| That of 1853 | 5,069,650 05 |
| Increase | $2,005,775 67 |

Let us then look at what Departments this increase of two millions of dollars in the tax levy is produced in the short space of three years.

The tax levy in 1853 and 1856, in the Departments, and for the objects named below, are as follows, viz:

| | 1853. | 1856. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gov's. Alms House | $656,000 00 | $926,000 00 | $240,[illegible] 00 |
| Board of Education | 694,000 00 | 1,[illegible] 86 | 419,284 86 |
| Com. of Record | .......... | 150,000 00 | 150,000 00 |
| State Tax | 103,[illegible] 36 | 608,826 06 | 505,417 50 |
| Int. on Cen. Park | .......... | 162,423 15 | 162,423 15 |
| Int. on Rev. Bonds | 75,000 00 | 220,000 00 | [illegible] 00 |
| Total | 1,1[illegible] 23 | 3,0[illegible] 54 | 1,[illegible] 31 |

The increase in the tax levy of 1856, compared with 1853, for objects named below, are to be answered for by the Common Council, and departments whose action has caused the increase, viz:

| | 1853. | 1856. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lighting Lamp Districts | $[illegible] | $[illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Police | [illegible] | 828,500 | 210,500 |
| Interest on Revenue Bonds | 75,000 | 120,000 | 45,000 |
| Interest on Assessment | ...... | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Salaries | 385,000 | 569,240 | 184,240 |
| Total | $1,226,[illegible] | $1,674,[illegible] | $452,[illegible] |

The increase of interest on Revenue Bonds is owing mainly to the increase of expenditures, and this increase, say $145,000, is charged, one-third to the Common Council, and two-thirds to the causes which have produced the increase in the tax levy of $1,873,124 31. The sum necessary to pay the State tax of $608,000 has been borrowed since the first of January, in anticipation of the sum levied for 1856, and not one dollar of which has yet been received. This adds largely to the amount of interest paid on Revenue Bonds.

The fiscal year of the State commences on the 1st of October and ends on the 30th of September of the following year. The fiscal year of this City is the calendar year from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the same year. The act levying a tax for State purposes of one mill and a fourth, took effect at the commencement of the State fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1855, about forty days after the confirmation of our tax levy for 1855, and after the tax books had been a month in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes. And the City has thus been called on to pay more than six hundred thousand dollars into the State Treasury, some six or eight months before a dollar of the amount could be collected from the tax payers by the laws applicable to the collection of taxes in this county.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

When, by the Charter of 1853, it was made imperative on the Department of Streets and Lamps, to make arrangements for cleaning the streets by competition and by contract on sealed bids, the head of the Department, and the Superintendent of the Bureau for Cleaning Streets, expressed a strong conviction that the streets could not be cleaned by contract, and all the Inspectors and the Cartmen, and those who delivered them tickets as tokens for a warrant on the Treasury, were all of the same opinion, that the streets could not be cleaned by contract. At last, however, the City was divided into four large districts, and contracts were made with substantial contractors, with adequate security. This was in 1853. The next year there was a new Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, who also was impressed with the belief that the streets could not be cleaned by contract. The Common Council, however, divided the City into nineteen districts in order to insure more competition, and in 1854 arrangements were made for cleaning the streets by contract. The aggregate amount of these contracts was $162,320, and the appropriation for cleaning streets for 1855, was $279,000.

The present incumbent, Mr. EHLING, entered upon his duties in January, 1855, when these contracts were going on, and after the appropriation of $170,000 had been made.

Soon after the commencement of his term of office, a proposition was made to him by SMITH, SECKLER & Co., the object of which was to introduce an improved system for cleaning the streets by the aid of certain machines, and an enlargement of the carts for carrying off the dirt; and last, though not least, the use of a much larger portion of muscle, where it was necessary to sweep the streets by hand labor.

Mr. EHLING placed a number of documents in the hands of the Comptroller for examination. As the object of this movement, professedly, was to clean the streets more promptly and perfectly, at less cost than even under the contracts made by Mr. GLAZIER, no objection was made on the part of the Finance Department to having the experiment tried, as soon as it could be done consistently with the rights of those who then had contracts.

In July, 1855, the contracts made in 1854 terminated, and Mr. EHLING issued proposals for new contracts for one year. The bids were opened on the 12th of July, 1855, for cleaning the streets of the City for one year, commencing on the 17th of the same month. The aggregate amount of the bids for cleaning the streets of the City for one year, not including the Tenth Ward, the contract for which did not end at the same time with the other Wards, was $144,000. The contract for cleaning the Tenth Ward was $6,849. This makes the total cost of cleaning the whole City equal to $151,849.

A few days after the bids were opened, on the 16th of July, Mr. EHLING reported them to the Board of Councilmen, and called their attention to the persons who were the lowest bidders, with adequate security, and who, by the express terms of the 19th section of the charter of 1853, were entitled to these contracts. So far as the action of the Comptroller could have any influence on this question, it was used in favor of complying with the charter, as may be seen by his letter to Mr. EHLING, dated June 26, 1855, and another dated July 21, of the same year. Copies of these letters are annexed, and marked Nos. 5 and 6. The first urges the Commissioner to issue proposals for contracts, and the second letter urges him to give the possession of the streets to those to whom he had awarded the contracts as the lowest bidders with adequate security. This advice was disregarded, and he went forward with the use of the money and credit of the City, and apparently with an expectation of finding protection in the "masterly inactivity" of the Common Council. In the meantime, and I believe after the second letter was written, the Common Council, instead of acting promptly on these contracts, which promised a saving to the City of one-half the expense of cleaning the streets, a majority of that Board delayed action on them for many months, and in the meantime passed an Ordinance a few days after the street contracts were reported to them, that no contract should be executed by the contracting department *until the same are confirmed by the Common Council.* Those contracts were not confirmed during the contract year. And during that period the Department of Streets and Lamps, under the direct sanction and countenance of the Common Council, continued the expenditure of money without contract, and thus rolled up an amount of arrearages for the year 1855, from the middle of July to the close of the year, of about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; of this sum $145,000 was included in the Comptroller's estimate, (Document 69, of Ald. 1855.) And the balance of the arrearages above stated was necessarily paid from the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1856. This appropriation was $259,000. The sum drawn for arrearages ($34,000) left, for 1856, the sum of $225,000, and this sum has been expended, as shown by the statement of the Commissioner, in a little more than half the year 1856.

Let us then put these figures together, and see with what propriety the Commissioner now calls on the Common Council and the Finance Department to place another hundred thousand dollars at his disposal, to be spent in violation of the Charter of 1853, and which must be borrowed and paid by the Common Council and the Comptroller, in violation of the 19th section of the Charter of 1830.

The appropriation for arrearages for cleaning streets for 1855:

| | |
|---|---|
| See Doc. 69, Ald., page 141 and 142 | $145,955 76 |
| Annual Appropriation for 1856 | 259,224 00 |
| Total | $405,179 76 |

According to Mr EHLING's statement, the whole of this enormous sum of $405,179 76 has been expended since the office was given to him in July, 1855, by responsible bidders, for cleaning the streets, for one [illegible].

[illegible] without any [illegible] from the Common Council [illegible] for street-cleaning. This is true to a limited extent. Under a resolution of the Common Council referring the settlement of all the previous contracts to him, with full power, the Comptroller has paid since the bids for new contracts were opened in July, 1855, the sum of about $15,000, not differing essentially from the sum which he supposes might at that date, have been on hand of the regular appropriation for 1855.

There was also paid to Alderman BARR, on his contract with the Mayor for removing the [illegible] Broadway, the sum of $3,300. In any event this must have been expended by the Commissioner after making every reasonable allowance, [illegible] being more than double the sum which the bidders required for cleaning the streets [illegible].

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in his communication of the 4th of August, alludes to the payment of $34,000 out of the appropriation of 1856, for arrearages of 1855. This sum was paid by the Comptroller in settling for the arrearages of 1855, but these payments were made on the rolls of Mr. EHLING for expenditures not included in the amount of arrearages returned to the Comptroller by Mr. EHLING in the estimate of November last. This matter is explained in a report from the Finance Department to the Board of Councilmen, July 11, 1856, page 315. The preceding statement, showing the expenditures for the contract year, from July, 1855, to July, 1856, covers the period during which this expenditure of $34,000 was made by Mr. EHLING. There was put in the appropriation for arrearages, as reported to the Comptroller by Mr. EHLING, $145,000. When the accounts of Mr. EHLING came in for payment, they exceeded this sum by $34,000, as shown in the report of Aug. 11, before referred to, and there was no alternative but to pay the difference from the appropriation for 1856. But, as before stated, as the year embraced in this report is from July, 1855, to July, 1856, it has no bearing whatever, and cannot extenuate the heavy draft from the Treasury, beyond the amount for which the work was to have been performed by the contractors.

The pretence that the streets cannot be cleaned by contract has no foundation, in reason or common sense, to rest on. The Croton Aqueduct Department has no difficulty in constructing sewers by contracts made on sealed bids. Their works are much more intricate and difficult than those for cleaning the streets. It was said, in 1853, that the oil lamps of the City could not be lighted by contract, and yet Mr. BELLOWS agreed to furnish the oil, employ the lamp-lighters, and do for the City for $59,700 what had previously cost $100,000 annually. He has faithfully done the work for two years in a very satisfactory manner, at a saving of about $50,000 per annum to the City. When this work was done by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in 1853, it required eighty men to light the lamps. The contractor performed the same work with forty. This is the only assignable reason for not doing the work by contract.

Whilst the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, after making allowance for the payments on old contracts, and to Alderman BARR, has expended a much larger sum than was ever before paid in twelve months for cleaning streets, he has paid into the Treasury, for manure, only the sum of $6,946 79 in the year for which this report is made.

When HENRY ARCULARIUS expended $300,000 a year for cleaning streets, he paid into the Treasury about $30,000 for manure. In 1851, Mr. GEDNEY cleaned the streets at a cost of $170,000, and paid to the Treasury $50,000 for manure sold.

THE REMOVAL OF DEAD ANIMALS FROM THE STREETS.

Mr. MORTON, who was a subordinate in the office for six years, entered on the duties of his appointment as the head of the department in January. In the first month of his term, he made a contract with responsible bidders, to remove the dead animals, offal, &c.; the contractors engaging to pay annually into the City Treasury, the sum of $4,000, instead of drawing therefrom $45,000, more or less, as had been done for the preceding five years. This contract, if carried out in good faith, will make a saving to the tax-payers of the city of $245,000.

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

In accordance with the Charter, the Clerk of Arrears has made repeated requisitions on the Street Commissioner for the arrears of assessments in his hands over twelve months, but as yet all the assessments confirmed by the Common Council from January, 1855, to July, 1855, are yet unreturned by the Street Commissioner, and the Deputy Collectors appointed under Mr. EHRET are at the present time making collections on the same, in total violation of Section 7, before quoted. (d.)

The City thereby suffers a loss of interest, for by section 15 of the same act it is provided that interest shall hereafter be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on all arrears of taxes and assessments returned to the Clerk of Arrears from the time they become due until paid, and consequently those who neglect to pay their assessments for twelve months, and until the same are returned to the Clerk of Arrears, are chargeable with twelve per cent. extending back to the time of confirmation, thus adding five per cent. to the legal rate of seven per cent. provided payment is not made to the Collector of Assessments within twelve months from the date of confirmation.

In the case of the assessment for extending Canal and widening Walker-street, a striking instance is presented of the consequence of this neglect.

This assessment was returnable to the Clerk of Arrears on the 1st of April, 1856, and is still unreturned. Since that period the Deputy Collectors of Assessments before mentioned have received on this assessment, for principal, the sum of $215,553 88, and for interest the sum of $1,669 80.

Had this been returned to the Clerk of Arrears as provided for by the law, the interest received would have been $2,961 78, or $1,291 98 more than has been received by these Deputies. This is only a single case.

INSPECTORS IN THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

In the Semi-annual Report of the Comptroller for 1855, a statement was given of the sums paid to Inspectors in the Street Department, amounting for twelve months to about $30,000.

On the 10th of March, 1856, the Committee on Streets, in the Board of Councilmen reported as follows: "That they have given the subject full consideration, and are of opinion that a strict supervision over contract work in the Street Department is highly important and requisite, and necessary to the faithful performance of the same, and, therefore, submit for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Oct. 2, 1855, prohibiting the appointment of inspectors, on contracts under the Street Department, be and is hereby repealed; and be it further

*Resolved,* That no one inspector shall be appointed on more than one piece of work, until the same is completed.

This resolution was approved by the Mayor, April 28, 1856, and on the 29th of May, one month following, the bills of inspectors paid were eighty-six in number, amounting to $2,417 [illegible], the bills dating back about three weeks, or one week after the passage of the rescinding resolution.

A requisition of the Street Commissioner, for July 22, 1856, gives the names of the inspectors, the work on which they were employed, and the amount paid to each. The total amount is $3,921 50, and the number of inspectors 127.

(d.) Since this Report was written, the Street Commissioner made, on the 29th August, 1856, the returns required.

The amount of revenue received by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the City debt, the sources from which it was derived, and the application of the same, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand, July 1, 1855 | $12,011 59 |
| Received during the year ending June 30, 1856 | 1,006,605 51 |
| Total | $1,019,017 10 |

Of this amount there has been invested as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid for Revenue Bonds | $644,092 90 | |
| Paid for City Stocks | 177,279 60 | |
| Paid for redemption of Public Building Stock | 515,000 00 | |
| Paid for advertising, &c. | 1,098 58 | —$1,338,070 48 |
| Excess of drafts over receipts | | $319,059 38 |
| Deduct for outstanding warrants | | 70,219 26 |
| Advance from the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest | | $248,834 12 |

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1856, on account of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of interest on the city debt:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand July 1, 1855 | $433,751 84 |
| Received during the year | 1,456,943 98 |
| Total | $1,890,695 82 |
| The sum paid for Interest, &c. | 1,998,763 68 |
| | $391,932 14 |
| Deduct amount advanced for payment of debt | 248,834 12 |
| Cash in Bank July 1, 1856 | $643,098 08 |

The amount of the permanent City debt on the 1st of July, 1856, and also the amount of stocks and other securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the payment of this debt.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total amount of debt is | | $14,150,956 00 |
| The Commissioners have purchased from time to time, and hold as an investment, a portion of the stock which forms part of this debt equal to | $4,093,929 00 | |
| They also hold Revenue Bonds | $17,300 00 | |
| Bonds and Mortgages | $75,792 54 | —$5,586,926 54 |
| Deduct amount advanced from Sinking Fund for payment of Interest | | 248,834 12 |
| | | $5,338,092 42 |
| Am't of debt unprovided for July 1, 1856 | | $8,812,[illegible] |

Of the permanent stock debt of the City, $315,500 was paid off May 5, 1856.

The present amount of the debt for the construction of Docks, &c., is $1,154,000.

The amount of six per cent. stock, issued in payment for the awards in the Central Park, $1,461,000, redeemable in three years from the assessments levied against the property benefited by that improvement. $665,100, of five per cent. Central Park Stock has been issued for the same object, and is redeemable in 1898.

The interest on the above stock is payable by an annual tax.

The stocks and securities held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt, July 1, 1856, after deducting the amount advanced for the payment of the City debt, the balance is $5,338,092 42.

Statement No. 18 shows the amount of Revenue Bonds issued during the year ending June 30, 1856, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| From July 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856 | $868,800 |
| From Jan. 1, 1856, to July 1, 1856 | 5,440,765 |
| Total | $6,309,565 |

This does not include a special loan made in May last by an issue of Revenue Bonds of $440,000 which were paid off and canceled in June and July.

CENTRAL PARK.

The act of the Legislature which gave authority to the Corporation to acquire land for the Central Park, provided for paying the awards to the owners of the land taken, by an issue of stock, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum. The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to award damages and fix the amount of assessments for benefits, made their report at the close of the year 1855, and it was confirmed by the Court, on the 5th of February, 1856. On the 29th of the same month the Common Council passed an ordinance authorizing the Comptroller to borrow the sum of $2,800,000, and to issue therefor transferable certificates of stock, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. and the principal reimbursable at the end of 42 years. The law for taking land for the Central Park provided for a portion of the cost by an assessment for benefits on lands around the Park. The total amount thus assessed on property-holders in the vicinity of the Park was $1,600,000. As the law for acquiring the land for the Park declared that payment should be made therefor immediately after the confirmation of the report; the ordinance provided for the issue of $1,000,000 of six per cent. stock, under section 190 of the general act of 1813. This was done to anticipate the collection of the assessments, and to enable the Corporation to pay *immediately.*

On the 29th of February, the Comptroller gave notice for a loan of $4,400,000, the bids to be opened on the 7th of April last. The cash bids for the five per cent. loan were only $20,000. Subscriptions, however, were made in several cases by persons who had awards. The six per cent. stocks have been made available for the payment of awards, although the Comptroller was disappointed in the payment of about $700,000 of the cash bids for this stock. A copy of the notice for the loan is annexed, marked No. 20.

Arrangements were made on the 15th of April, notwithstanding the failure of the five per cent. loan, for a deposit in the United States Trust Company, as explained hereafter, of the full sum awarded to unknown owners. The number of these awards, a list of which is annexed, No. 21, is ——, and the total sum paid to the Trust Company, under the order of the Court, was $283,793 75.

The number of awards settled and paid at the Comptroller's Office, is 426.

The amount and manner of these payments were as stated below, viz:

The total amount awarded for damages to parties whose lots were taken, was $5,111,426 30.

Settlements have been made with parties having awards amounting to the sum of $3,261,440 25 to July 1, 1856. Of this there has been paid in

| | |
|---|---|
| cash | $1,134,840 25 |
| In Five per cent. stock | 665,600 00 |
| In Six per cent. stock | 1,461,000 00 |
| Total | $3,261,440 25 |
| The mortgages held by the City on these awards amount to | $149,904 00 |
| The amount awarded to Corporation | 396,954 75 |
| Making whole amount settled and in hands of City | $3,808,369 00 |
| Deduct this from whole award | 5,111,426 30 |
| Leaves balance unsettled | $1,303,067 30 |

The preceding statement shows that of the $5,111,426 30, awarded for the cost of the land in the Park, the Finance Department has settled and obtained the control of $3,808,369 50, leaving an outstanding balance of $1,303,067 30. This sum is due to individuals for awards. Provision has been made for the payment of interest on the stock issued, and on all the unsettled awards, at 6 per cent. from the 5th of February to the 1st of August. And the sum of $162,600 is added to the tax levy of 1856, for this purpose.

The amount of mortgages to the City on lots in the Central Park, $149,904, forms a portion of the sinking fund for the payment of the previous City debt; and hence these mortgages cannot be canceled without providing an equivalent for the sinking fund. This is done in the 18th section of the ordinance before referred to, and in due time an equal amount of five per cent. stock will be issued for these six per cent. mortgages, to be held by the Commissioners of the sinking fund. This matter, however, will not be closed at present, as it may be deemed advisable in the arrangement necessary for paying awards, to pay the sinking fund in a stock which does not extend beyond the period fixed for the payment of the old debt.

The sum of $396,954 75, awarded to the City for common lands unsold, and lying within the limits of the Park, may probably be considered as having been set apart by the act of the Legislature and the concurrence of the Common Council for a public purpose, and this public use may be regarded as a remuneration to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the land thus taken. The sinking fund ordinance of 1844 embraces (sub. 2) "The net proceeds of all sales of real estate, when sold."

As the whole Park is specially pledged for the payment of the debt created for the acquisition of the land, and as this debt is to be blended with the other stock debt of the City, no exception, it is supposed, can be taken to this disposition of the award to the City.

In making provision for a loan to pay off the balance of the Park Debt, $1,303,067 30, we must not lose sight of the fact, that the assessments for benefits on account of the Park, are pledged for the redemption, at the end of three years, of the 6 per cent. stock issued to the amount of $1,600,000. The sum already paid into the Treasury on account of these assessments, and used in the settlement of awards is $497,012. It is thus seen that to the extent of these payments on assessments, we have had the advantage in settling awards of double the sum provided, that is, we have had the use of the sum assessed, and the proceeds of the stock issued to anticipate this very sum. If the 5 per cent. loan had been taken, the issue of 6 per cent. stock in anticipation of the collection of assessments, might have been graduated by the collections made; but the pressing demands of those having awards compelled the Comptroller to use all the available means within his reach, belonging to the Park Fund.

AWARDS TO "UNKNOWN OWNERS."

The Commissioners of Estimate on the Central Park made awards to "unknown owners," to the aggregate amount of $283,793 75. The Comptroller has caused to be prepared for the Trust Company a copy of the several awards to "unknown owners," certified by the County Clerk, and paid to the Company in six per cent. Revenue Bonds, the whole amount of these awards, equal to $283,793 75.

The total sum paid to "unknown owners," since 1853, and not including the Park award, is $51,000.

The outstanding warrants issued by the Finance Department, on account of "streets opening," and handed over to the Street Department, amount to about one thousand in number, ranging from one dollar up to five thousand.

Respectfully submitted,

A. C. FLAGG, Controller.

# THE YELLOW FEVER.

## One Death at Fort Hamilton—One New Case in Brooklyn—Eight New Cases at Fort Hamilton—One Death and Three New Cases on Governor's Island.

The fever seems to be rapidly subsiding in the infected district of Brooklyn, but is on the increase at Fort Hamilton. As will be seen by the official reports below, there were two deaths and eight new cases at the latter place, and only one new case and no death in Brooklyn, yesterday.

The new case in Brooklyn is in John-street—a small street running from Washington-street along the water front to the Navy Yard wall. The patient's name is KENNADY. He was employed in the Navy Yard.

AT FORT HAMILTON.

*Fort Hamilton Relief Society's Report of Sick at that Place.*

DIED.

JULIA KENNEDY, on Tuesday, black vomit.

MRS. [illegible], very low, and not expected to live.

All others previously reported doing well.

NEW CASES.

Miss LOUISA ROSS, sick since Saturday, undetermined until to-day, a case of yellow fever, doing well.

WILLIAM [illegible], gardener of Mr. MCELRATH, taken yesterday, mild case.

IN MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Previously reported, doing well.

NEW CASES.

Band master of garrison, taken yesterday.

[illegible], hospital attendant, yesterday.

WILLIAMS, of the band, this morning.

[illegible], of the band, this morning.

MCDONALD, private, this morning.

All with mild symptoms.

FRANCIS E. [illegible], Secretary.

Fort Hamilton, Sept. 3, 1856, 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Treasurer of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sam'l Bonnell, Jr. | $100 00 | M. Coffin | 25 00 |
| Richard R. Bennett | 50 00 | G. Merle | 50 00 |
| Joseph Dunderdale | 5 00 | Mrs. Haight | 10 00 |
| Rufus L. Lord | 25 00 | Mr. Livermore | 5 00 |
| G. H. Witthaus | 10 00 | Cash | 5 00 |
| John Walker | 5 00 | J. Bullock | 5 00 |
| E. Lord | 10 00 | Charles J. Martin | 10 00 |
| W. Haviland | 5 00 | J. A. Perry | 10 00 |
| Johnston Bro. & Townsend | 25 00 | S. Jackson | 5 00 |
| John Brouwer | 10 00 | George M. Snow, Tribune Office | 100 00 |
| G. G. Haydock | 5 00 | J. Van Nostrand, Jr | 5 00 |
| Charles [illegible] | 10 00 | F. Dunderdale | 5 00 |
| Cash | 2 00 | Mr. Bird | 5 00 |
| Arthur Stuart | 5 00 | Mr. Elphinstone | 5 00 |
| Henry A. Kent | 50 00 | W. B. & Co. | 10 00 |
| Robert Spedding | 10 00 | Wm. S. Gropsey | 25 00 |
| | | Total | $[illegible] |

WILLIAM H. SEARS, No. 157 Broadway, is authorized to receive all donations for the Fort Hamilton Relief Society. CHARLES T. SEARS, Treasurer.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

## Brooklyn Board of Health.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held yesterday morning. Present, Mayor HALL presiding, and Aldermen OAKLEY, WALSH, SHAW, [illegible], BACKHOUSE.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Several nuisances, reported by the Health Wardens, were ordered abated.

Permission was granted to land cargo of bark [illegible], from Buenos Ayres, with exception of hides.

REPORT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. WENDELL presented the following report:

I have to report one case of yellow fever in John-street, near Hudson-avenue; visited the patient yesterday, in company with Dr. COCHRANE. His condition is critical. Name—KENNADY.

M. WENDELL, Health Officer.

The bone boiling establishment, at the foot of Ewen-street, heretofore reported, on motion of Alderman OAKLEY was declared a nuisance. An order for its abatement was issued.

EXPLAINED.

Mr. CLOUGH, against whom a complaint was made for permitting a dead horse to remain on his premises in the Eighth Ward, an unreasonable length of time, appeared before the Board and stated that he had duly notified the Police at the Eighth Ward Station-house.

Alderman VAN BRUNT stated that the contractor, or his agent, for removing dead animals, called at the Station-house the same day, and was told that there was nothing for him, and that the fault lay with the doorman for not giving the information to the contractor.

Mr. CLOUGH was excused from blame.

LOCATION FOR A DEAD-HOUSE.

The Mayor presented a lease of a portion of the Citizens' Union Cemetery as a location for a dead house.

The question was raised, whether the Board had the power to become party to a lease, which was discussed pro and con for some time, but finally the Mayor was requested to perfect the lease.

The Board then adjourned.

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

In Fort Columbus, yesterday, there were three new cases and one death from yellow fever.

There are 11 other cases, all convalescent.

## New-York Commissioners of Health.

The only arrivals considered yesterday were the following:

Brig [illegible], from Sierra Leone, Africa, laden with a cargo of palm-oil and ginger, and one passenger, arrived at Quarantine on the 3d ultimo. All hands are reported well and port of departure healthy. On the recommendation of the Health Officer she was allowed to proceed to the City after purification and an observation of five days, providing all remain well.

Brig *Florinda*, from Cardenas, arrived Aug. 21, with all hands well. The petition desired to be allowed to come to the City. Petition denied.

Bark *Albertina*, from Cardenas Aug. 12. The Health Officer is of opinion that she should not be allowed to proceed to the City short of thirty days. Concurred.

## Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

| Patients treated during Aug., 1856. | At the Dispensaries. | At their Dwellings. | Total. | Adults. | Children under 12 years. | Vaccinated. | Prescriptions Dispensed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Dispensary | 3196 | 464 | 3660 | 2621 | 959 | 55 | 7981 |
| Eastern Dispensary | 1367 | 265 | 1632 | 969 | 664 | 56 | 3828 |
| Demilt Dispensary | 1433 | 410 | 1843 | 1133 | 710 | 6 | 3388 |
| North Western Dispensary | 983 | 294 | 1277 | 684 | 593 | .... | 1861 |
| Totals | 6979 | 1364 | 8133 | 5407 | 2726 | 117 | 18,068 |

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month August: males, 3,225; females, 4,908. Nativity—2,548 patients were born in the United States, and 5,590 in foreign countries. Partial results—Sent to Hospital, 156; died, 101. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, marasmus, scarlet fever and small-pox. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive and cutaneous systems; among the most important were cholera infantum, dysentery and small-pox.

☞ It was a misapprehension on the part of Mr. CHURCH which led to the statement, yesterday morning, that no more funds were needed at Fort Hamilton. We have received a communication from Mr. CHURCH explanatory of the matter, for which we have not room.

THE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT JAMAICA PLAIN.—Mr. HENRY SWEETSER, whose skull was fractured by being struck with an iron crane by JOHN BANCROFT, a negro, on Saturday afternoon, lingered till this morning, when he expired. Mr. SWEETSER was a gentleman about 64 years of age, and had held several town offices. He had acquired a fine property by active business in this city, but retired to spend the closing years of his life on his own estate. The negro who committed the assault came home on Sunday evening and delivered himself up to the authorities, by whom he was immediately carried to Dedham Jail. He said that he did not know what he was about at the time he did the deed. He was maddened by liquor and did not even know who the person was whom he struck. However true his statement may be, he is evidently a very dangerous character.—*Boston Traveller*, 2d.

# ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

## The British Press on the American View of Privateering.

## Reported Ultimatum of France and England to Naples.

## DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF KING BOMBA.

## RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF KARS.

## Less Favorable Harvest Reports.

## LARGE RISE IN BREADSTUFFS—COTTON STEADY.

## Consols 95¼.

The *Persia*, from Liverpool about noon Saturday, 23d ult., arrived at her dock yesterday, morning. As already notified, (per *Niagara* via Halifax,) the *Persia* arrived at Liverpool on Friday evening, the 15th, making her voyage from New-York, in net time, 9 days, 2 hours, and 40 minutes from port to port; or 8 days, 23 hours, 30 minutes from Sandy Hook to the Bell Buoy.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning the 17th, and sailed at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, 20th, for New-York, with twenty-five passengers.

The *Alps* arrived at Liverpool 4½ o'clock A. M., on Thursday the 21st.

The *City of Baltimore*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool 4:10 P. M., of Wednesday, the 20th. On the 10th, in lat. 48° 58' N., lon. 60° 25' W., spoke the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

The steamer *Kherson* would sail from Liverpool afternoon of Saturday, the 23d, for St. Johns, Newfoundland, and thence to Portland, Maine, via Halifax.

The loss of the steamship *Taurus* is reported—it is not the *Taurus* of the Cunard line.

The *Ericsson* took out three days' later papers, but they contained very little news, the main items being as follows: A report that the King of Naples intends to abdicate in favor of the more liberal Prince of CALABRIA, (report doubtful.) Spanish affairs quiet, and free import of breadstuffs invited into Spain until June, 1857. Madrid advices do not throw any light on the political future. Nothing from France, excepting accounts of the celebration of the Emperor's *fête*. Italian affairs unchanged. From the East the only item of intelligence conveyed by the *Ericsson* is that the Russians announce that Kars, Ismael, Reni and Kelia will be evacuated and given up within the six months specified by the Congress of Paris.

The substance of the news now brought by the *Persia* is that the British Parliament is further prorogued until November.

NAPOLEON is at the baths of Biarritz; he is reported to be urging the claims of Prince PIERRE BONAPARTE to the throne of the Danubian kingdom; and to be engaged in considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince JEROME. The harvest in France is considered fully an average.

The Government of Holland refuses assent to the principle of arbitration before a resort to arms, recommended by the Paris Congress. The citizens of Antwerp have been indulging in *fêtes* to celebrate the King's long and peaceful reign.

There is no additional news from Spain; the apprehensions of scarcity continue, and the difficulty with Mexico is said to be by no means settled.

It is reported (but doubtfully) that France and England have sent an ultimatum to Naples, demanding concessions, and threatening, if refused, to withdraw their representatives. The King agrees to concede in part, but the ultimatum demands more.

The Prussian corvette *Dantzic* was attacked on the coast of Morocco by Riff pirates; eight of the crew were killed and seventeen wounded, including among the latter Prince ADALBERT of Prussia. The dead were buried at Gibraltar, and Prussia invites France and England to join her in an expedition against the buccaneers.

Turkey is preparing a new draft of a general commercial treaty, more favorable to the development of her own commerce.

The eight or ten Russians have been removed from the Isle of Serpents by an English ship-of-war, and landed at Odessa. The Russians have reoccupied Anapa and the forts of the Circassian coast. The papers are full of the magnificence of the approaching coronation at Moscow.

Our Liverpool correspondent has received the following dispatch relative to the Mediterranean submarine cable:

NEAR GALITA, Saturday, 16th.

Arrived here safely; cable and communication perfect; have passed the greatest depth, 1,600 feet—nothing remaining hence to come beyond 150 fathoms. Strong currents and fog carried us so far out of our course, on lee side, that, instead of reaching Galita yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, we arrived there only at 6 in the evening. Orders have already been given for a sufficient length of cable to carry out the line to Bona, within one month from this day. (Signed) BRETT.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

### British View of Mr. Marcy's State Paper on Privateering.

*From the London Times, Aug. 21.*

* * * After settling the affairs of Turkey, Greece, the Principalities, the Black Sea and the Baltic,—after reviewing the position of the Pope and the King of Naples,—the Plenipotentiaries at Paris [illegible] on declaring some general principles for the humanizing, as far as possible, of future hostilities. Count WALEWSKI urged that, as the Treaty of Westphalia established freedom of conscience, and the Congress of Vienna condemned the Slave-trade, so the Conference which closed the Russian war should not come to an end without doing something for the cause of civilization. Accordingly, in the last protocol it is declared that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, that the enemy's flag does not condemn neutral goods, and that blockades, to be binding, must be effective. These resolutions, when agreed to by the contracting Powers, were sent to several Governments for acceptance, and among them to the Government of the United States. The answer of Mr. MARCY, the American Secretary of State, has just been published. It is written with no small ability, and will, no doubt, command the attention of European Governments. Mr. MARCY points out the obvious logical defect in the principle enunciated by the Conference. If it be desirable, for the sake of humanity, that private property shall be respected on sea as on land, it must be desirable that its capture by men-of-war should be prohibited as well as by privateers. The European Governments, therefore, says the Secretary of State, have not consistently carried out their own principle. If private property is to be captured, it must be by any species of vessels which the belligerent States choose to employ. Privateers at sea are analogous to volunteer levies on land, and the United States, which have neither a large army nor a large navy, cannot consent to limit themselves to any description of force in defending themselves. A comparison is then made of the naval forces of England and America, and it is added that not only regard for her own safety, but even a sense of what is due to the other small naval Powers, obliges the Republic to oppose a regulation which should debar any State from making use of volunteers by sea as well as by land.

Now, there is much truth in this, though the European Governments are not so inconsistent as may seem. They certainly have not taken a broad view of the subject, simply because one or two have possibly foreseen that their neighbors were as yet unwilling to consent to any sweeping change. No one can doubt that a country like England, whose commerce covers every sea, would be glad enough to find the whole world agreeing to respect private property on board ship. But it was not quite certain that some of her neighbors would acquiesce in a doctrine which would seem to give greater advantages to a nation whose supposed monopoly of commerce already excites the envy of the world. Therefore philanthropy has tried to obtain as much as possible; and in spite of the arguments of Mr. MARCY, we think there is a great difference between the morality of

[illegible] the Captain and crew of a [illegible] and [illegible] with their profession and the public, are likely to carry out the system of capture in a very [illegible] of gain. The crew of a Government vessel is subjected to a severe discipline; the Captain is obliged to furnish an [illegible] of all [illegible]. Very different is the case of the privateer; the crew are generally the most wild and [illegible] which is apt to encourage a disregard of restraint; they go anywhere and do anything with little questioning from their own [illegible] their very obscurity, and generally is such that nothing short of actual atrocities could lower them in the opinion of their fellows. In fact, privateering is too apt to degenerate into piracy. The Captain of such a vessel will take every advantage, [illegible] while an officer of the regular navy is hardly likely to stretch rights to the utmost and embitter the contest by cruelty and rapacity. [illegible] the European Powers were justified in proposing the abolition of privateering, even if they went no further. But now they are asked to go further. The American Government accepts their proposition, but generalizes the principle. "If," says Mr. MARCY, in effect, "you will abolish altogether the right of capturing private property, [illegible] but if you reserve this right, we will not consent to limit the exercise of it to one class of vessels." Finally the American Secretary moves his amendment. To the words, "Privateering is and remains abolished," he [illegible] "and the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." Thus for the first time a most important principle is proposed for the adoption of the civilized world, being nothing less than the extension to maritime trade of absolute immunity from acts of warfare. It is now a question for the family of nations whether they will decide that a cargo of sugar on the Atlantic is as sacred as the same cargo when stored in the warehouse of a captured seaport. It is evident that if the proposition of the United States be adopted, maritime warfare will be entirely revolutionized. The subject is of the highest importance, and will, no doubt, be discussed with earnestness and good faith.

*From the London Post, Aug. 22.*

We have a saying, which is pretty generally accepted as sound sense in Europe, "*Si vis pacem para bellum.*" The converse seems to hold good on the other side of the Atlantic. However, it is with policy, not logic, we are now dealing; fortunately for [illegible] Mr. MARCY devotes a whole column to proving that, in the event of a war, the strongest maritime nation will be strongest at sea—a proposition which we are neither able nor inclined to dispute. With regard to the injustice done to individuals non-combatant, no country has less right to plead that than the United States, for in no country does every individual take such a personal share with Government, and so become so personally responsible for any war in which it is engaged; and we may remark that America offers war to other nations much oftener than it is pressed upon her by them. In the event, however, of such a misfortune to us both as war between us, the practical effect of exempting private ships from capture may be gathered from the following simple facts. The registered tonnage of English sailing vessels is about 4,000,000 tons, and steam 300,000. The total of the United States is about the same—very little, however, being steam. To protect this commerce, and ruin the enemy's, England, according to the Navy List of July, 1856, had [illegible] and building 369 sailing vessels with 11,472 guns, and 239 steamers with 5,818 guns, 60,969 horse-power—in all, 591 ships with 17,291 guns; and the Navy has been considerably increased since that period, being in fact increased daily. This armament is the choice of ours—we would a great deal rather not have it, for it costs us twelve millions a year; it is [illegible] upon us both by our European [illegible] the diffusion of our commerce, and the extent of our Empire. However, there it is, a most powerful instrument in any war, European or not. The American Navy, to protect their own commerce and annihilate ours, consists of 74 vessels, of 2,190 guns, and six steam frigates of 50 guns each, building. [illegible] some floating batteries also have been [illegible] added; but these would have reference to the defence of their own harbors, not the annoyance of foreign trade; and out of those harbors, if we agreed to exempt private property from capture, no American ship-of-war need ever stir; nor, indeed, would they, for it would be merely folly to face the [illegible] which we should be in a position to bring against them. Now, in these days, wars are rapidly becoming [illegible] than [illegible] fighting [illegible] that in [illegible] victory belongs not to that nation which sends forth the best soldiers, but that which can longest support the exertions necessary to [illegible] hostilities [illegible] more a question of endurance than of vigor. This was forcibly illustrated by the last war, which was terminated by the complete exhaustion of Russia, whilst France was already exhibiting symptoms of distress, and England was hardly affected at all [illegible] that power of endurance that we [illegible] in all future wars. We do not [illegible] a war with America; but we must look upon it as an eventuality not impossible, and we must consider [illegible] it would be carried on [illegible] hardly against her war navy, for with such disproportionate numbers it could do but little mischief. *It is in her commerce that* [illegible] —that is to say, in case the American Government choose to quarrel with us, we are to abstain from [illegible] what would be ruinous to the Union—ruinous to every individual of the sovereign people, especially those whose property was captured—and certain to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory termination; and all this to induce an aspiring Cabinet to accept from us the relinquishment of the maritime advantages which are inherent in our [illegible] superiority.

*From the Manchester Guardian.*

The [illegible] proves that the United States Government is honest and sincere in the advocacy of principles [illegible] in time of war, as the following extracts will show: "It is fair to presume that the strong desire to ameliorate the [illegible] of war, by exempting private property upon the ocean from hostile seizure to the extent it is usually exempted upon land, was the chief inducement which led to the declaration by the Congress of Paris that privateering is, and remains abolished. [illegible] The reasons for dissenting from the proposition having been stated, Mr. MARCY continues: 'The President, therefore, proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris the following words: "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in the declaration.'" There is no disguising the fact that America would gain vastly by such an understanding, and that the security thus provided for her vast commercial marine [illegible] would more than compensate for the loss she might [illegible] by abandoning the right of privateering; [illegible] it is an advantage, notwithstanding, which would be shared in a very large degree by this country. Our merchant service would be uninterrupted during war, and our navy would consequently be freed from the duties of protection and convoy, and would be wholly available for operations of offence and defence against the enemy. War would then become a conflict of armies against armies, and navies against navies—not a system of plunder and ruin of individuals, as privateering has made it within the memory of many now living [illegible]. We have a strong impression that the [illegible] Possibly France might object to it; but a separate convention might be concluded between England and the United States, abolishing the right of capture of private property in any future war between the two countries.

### Friendly Words Across the Atlantic.

The following is a copy of the response of the *Liverpool Financial Reform Association* to the answer of the Mayor and citizens of Philadelphia to the friendly addresses from Liverpool and Manchester:

FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, No. 6 York buildings, Dale-st., LIVERPOOL, Aug. [illegible]

SIR: On behalf of the members of this Association, and on my own, I cannot deny myself the gratification of declaring to you the warm feelings of satisfaction with which we have received the response of the citizens of Philadelphia to the addresses from Liverpool and Manchester to the people of the United States. I am sure I may add without presumption, though not officially deputed to speak as their representatives, that these feelings are most cordially shared by the people of Great Britain and Ireland universally. In this belief may I not join the hope that the people of America are also of one mind with the citizens of Philadelphia as to the considerations which ought to render war between the two nations a [illegible] impossibility?

Bound together, as we are, by ties of blood, language, religion, common institutions, and mutual interests, and not less by a regard to the welfare of all mankind, as the only two great champions of representative government and the sovereignty of the people, it is, nevertheless, a fact that this deplorable calamity, impossible as it should be deemed, was recently brought to the very verge of being an actual occurrence.

How and why was this?

Colonel FREMONT, in the admirable address accepting his nomination as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of man, explains the reason. "International embarrassments," he says, "are mainly the results of a secret diplomacy which aims to keep from the knowledge of the people the operations of the Government."

This is a grave truth, tersely propounded, and worthy of the most profound consideration on the part of the people. Weigh the mischief done by secret diplomacy with the good ever effected by it, [illegible] the good that it has done is problematical, while history is little else than a catalogue of carnage proceeding originally from the paltry intrigues [illegible] rivalries and despicable squabbles of [illegible] and diplomatic personages. It is time that the [illegible] Happy will it be [illegible] of both countries [illegible] American [illegible] would have been attributable to the system of secret diplomacy [illegible] adopt measures for abolishing that system altogether.

In these days of steam and electricity there is no occasion for resident Ministers of State in foreign countries. They are intriguers at best, and too often nothing better than spies vested with official immunity. The ordinary intercourse of friendly nations can be carried on much better without them; and for special occasions special Ministers, chosen for their intelligence, practical knowledge, honesty, and particular aptitude for the business in hand, ought to be deputed. What motives guide the appointment of American diplomatists it becomes not me to inquire; but with us the qualifications I have specified are generally the very last which are taken into account by the dispensers of diplomatic patronage.

May the people of both countries look to the existing evil and devise the necessary remedies in time. Failing the latter, nothing but the fixed popular determination on both sides not to shed kindred blood can prevent their respective rulers from engaging them in a fratricidal warfare with each other.

With the highest respect and regard towards yourself individually, and also towards the gentlemen who signed the address, the citizens of Philadelphia, and the people of the United States generally,—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, President.

To Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

## IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

### Extraordinary Reply of the King of Naples to Notes of England and France.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following as a correct synopsis of the note of the King of Naples, in reply to the recent notes of England and France:

King FERDINAND formally declines all interference of the Western Powers in the internal affairs of his kingdom. He rejects it as contrary to all the rules of international law, as an attack upon the independence and dignity of his crown. Relying upon the principles of eternal justice, which prescribe "that thou shalt not do unto thy neighbor what thou wouldst not have done unto thee," he puts the following questions to the London Cabinet, whose representations were made in much stronger language than those of France: "What would Lord PALMERSTON say if the Neapolitan Government was to presume to describe the management of the English Cabinet, and to propose a modification of its internal policy, or the adoption of more liberal views towards Ireland, or to recommend more humane conduct towards its Indian subjects? What would he say—what would he reply to the representatives of that Power which interfered in such guise with the Government of Her Majesty? He would reply, as the Court of Naples now replies, that he does not recognize in any one the right or the power to dictate a line of conduct or to address reproaches. Or rather he would not do this, Lord PALMERSTON would not even give himself the trouble to reply at all; he would most probably send the meddling representative his passports. And has not the King of Naples, as well as Great Britain, the right to look after his own honor and that of his people? He may, as a proof of his goodwill, listen to communications made with a view to the consolidation of public order in Europe; but then such communication must be made with that moderation and deference which is due to a free and independent Sovereign; and he alone must be allowed to form his judgment upon the propriety of the proposed measures and of the moment for carrying them out. No one except the King can form a correct judgment upon what circumstances may require. It is said that the present state of things requires certain alterations and improvements. It is stated that the armed attacks of the revolution against the Government of the Two Sicilies have ceased. This is *primâ facie* evidence that the system opposed to them, and which is the object of such violent attacks, is not so useless or so baneful as some persons wish it to be believed. But, it is added, the necessity for such a system no longer exists. The King is not of this opinion, and his will cannot be opposed unless the exercise of superior force can be asserted as a right. But what will then become of the principle of Royal authority, and what value will be attached to [illegible] under the pressure of foreign Power? Under such [illegible] justi[illegible] would lose all effect. His Majesty King FERDINAND, therefore, regards himself as perfectly justified in maintaining his prerogative, and of notifying his intention to decide himself alone upon what ought to be done, and the proper time for doing it. He ardently desires that the time may speedily be at hand; but it cannot be denied that the violent and systematical attacks of the English press and the demands thundered forth in the English Parliament are of a nature to adjourn that time for the present. Is it supposed that such means are calculated to calm the evil passions of a country still [illegible] to the revolutionary doctrines of 1848? It can not surely have been already forgotten that the Central Committee of Italy only recently [illegible] and promised a reward of 100,000 francs to the man who rid Italy of this monster." Considering such recent facts, it is not only the right, but it is the duty of His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, to act with the greatest caution, and not to relinquish carelessly a system of government which he thought fit to adopt, as much in the interest of his subjects as for his own safety. It has been asserted, and attempts have been made to establish this assertion, that the Constitution of 1848, under which the above execrable principles were openly promulgated, is the fundamental law of the Kingdom of Naples. But it is overlooked that when that Constitution was proposed to the Sicilian Parliament they rejected it with contempt, and asked for the Constitution of 1812. The concessions then made by King FERDINAND II. had no other effect than to increase the demands of the revolutionary faction throughout the whole of Italy, and the risings which took place at Naples and at Palermo, were the signal for risings in Sardinia, Rome and Lombardy. Is it desired to see a renewal of those dreadful crimes and catastrophes of which unhappy Italy was then the theatre? The Constitution of 1848 would be wonderfully adapted to bring forward a repetition of them. But, on mature reflection, that cannot be the idea of the Cabinets of London and Paris, whose object must be the maintenance of the peace of Europe, so dearly bought. Especially it cannot be the view of the French Cabinet. After having taken such energetic measures at home to put down revolution, France surely cannot seek to create it in Italy. This would be in direct opposition to that wise and clever policy which has been so successfully carried out. France and England should also remember that the war in the East was undertaken precisely to prevent a foreign power from interfering in the affairs of Turkey. Any similar interference in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies would be a curious anomaly, not to give it a more precise qualification. King FERDINAND cannot, and will not, believe anything of the sort. He places full confidence in the acknowledged principle so gloriously established by the Courts of Paris and London, according to which every independent State, although much weaker than the Power which wishes to force its counsels upon it, [has] the incontestable right to reject those counsels if they contain a menace or an attack upon its independence. The King is firmly resolved to adhere to what he has said. If, however, an attempt should be made—which is scarcely possible—to go further [illegible] His Majesty, relying on the justice of his cause, *would appeal to the patriotism of his people, and trusting to his brave and faithful army, would repel force by force.*"

### English and French Interference in the Affairs of Italy—The Defiance of King Bomba.

*From the London Times, Aug. 20.*

Untaught by his experience of the past, and reckless of what may occur in the future, the King of Naples has met the remonstrances of France and Great Britain with open defiance. Is he not an anointed King? Does he not hold a commission from above to work his will upon his subjects? Who shall presume to interfere with the action of a monarch whose own will is the measure of his rights? To each of the two Governments reproaches are addressed with all the violence and all the impotence of senility. How can France, without gross inconsistency, dare to remonstrate with the King of the Two Sicilies upon his treatment of his subjects? How can she even venture to point out that the peace of Europe may be compromised unless he should condescend to alter his policy, when she herself has so recently dispatched her armies to the East to vindicate the law of non-interference? It is for England, however, that the most puissant efforts of the Royal logic are reserved. What would Lord PALMERSTON say were the King of the Two Sicilies to assume for once the mantle of mildness, and to point out to him the blots which deform our administration in British India or in Ireland? Would he listen for a moment to the bland remonstrances of the Envoy who might be commissioned to distil into his ears the counsel of his Royal master? Most assuredly not—such is the conclusion of the King: not only would the First Minister of England turn a deaf ear to such unseasonable advice, but he would on the instant cause his passports to be delivered to the bold diplomatist who had dared to tamper with the majesty of Great Britain. Alas for the wretched subjects of the Sicilian King!—there is not one of them who might not envy the lot of the most oppressed subject of the British Crown, whether in India, or in Ireland, or in any other portion of our dominions. We were not aware that English statesmen, or Englishmen generally, were so punctilious, and if the King of the Two Sicilies, through the medium of his Envoy to the Court of St. James', or in any other way that may seem most fitting to himself, will favor us with a few hints for the benefit of our Irish, or Indian, or colonial fellow-subjects, we shall feel nothing but grati[illegible] [illegible] of Naples know [illegible] of Ireland or of British India, and [illegible] about their [illegible] or their prosperity. [illegible] If the King of Naples will allow [illegible] he may consider [illegible] of liberty which the most oppressed subjects of the British Crown now enjoy, he may hold himself for the future to be secure from all remonstrances from the Western Powers. The question, however, of non-interference, under any circumstances, with the action of a foreign Government in its relations with its own subjects, is another and a more delicate matter. The King of Naples denies the right under any conditions. Whether the position be a tenable or not for the moment we will not say; but who made him King? But for the fleets and armies of England in the first instance, and for the joint interference of the allies by various acts of successive Congresses, the present King of Naples would be a wandering Pariah in some foreign country, dependent probably upon the commiseration of foreign Governments for his support.

It is mainly Great Britain that has forced the dynasty of which the present King of the Two Sicilies is the representative upon a reluctant people by sheer force of arms. We are in a condition to judge of past counsels by actual events. We can now appreciate the policy of the support given by Great Britain to the Neapolitan Bourbons when the conquering armies of NAPOLEON had hurried them from the mainland and driven them, under the protection of our flag, to their insular dominion. Not for a week, nor for a day, would they have been safe even in that last place of refuge, but for the active and constant interference of that power which is now warned by the King of the Two Sicilies not to interfere in Neapolitan affairs, because interference implies a violation of the public law of Europe. The question in the abstract of non-interference in the domestic concerns of a foreign State may present some difficulties of definition, but in practice a solution is not so wholly unattainable. Without entering upon the general question, it will be sufficient for the moment to establish as a principle that when any particular State is so grossly misgoverned as to endanger a general European conflagration, other States are justified, for the sake of their own security, in demanding that what is amiss shall be rectified. A private individual has no *primâ facie* right to enter his neighbor's apartment or his neighbor's house; but, if he is informed that his neighbor has laid up a good store of gunpowder and other combustibles, and is in the habit of casting burning cinders among the barrels for his pastime, it is then high time to abandon the doctrine of non-interference. It is with States as with individuals—even in their dealings with their own subjects, independent Governments must consider that, without the limits of their own territory, there are nations who will not permit their interests to be imperiled. Now, has such a case arisen within the dominions of the King of Naples at the present moment? We are well aware that, with the exception of the Sardinian possessions, there is not a square mile of the Italian Peninsula which is not ready for revolt. The first effective rising in any one of the Italian States will set Italy in a blaze from one end to the other. At Naples, and in the Neapolitan provinces, the exasperation is at the highest. Civilians can no longer tolerate the oppressions and espionage of the police. The galleys and prisons are crammed with unfortunate persons whose crime is that they are suspected of not wishing well to the Government of the King. In the last place, we may now say, as it is no secret, that the army itself, with the exception of the Swiss mercenaries, has been so disgusted with the King that the native regiments are ready to go over to the people on the first outbreak of hostilities. The Neapolitan troops, as far as the Government can contrive it, are disseminated about in various fortresses, where they are rather the watched than the watchers. In the city of Naples itself they are placed under the surveillance of the Swiss. Swiss and Neapolitan regiments are ready to exchange, not to unite, fire on the first convenient opportunity.

It is under these circumstances that the King of Naples has thrown down his gauntlet in the face of the Western Powers. He is literally depending for his tenure of power from day to day on the support of the Swiss regiments in his employ, and on the Lazzaroni of the capital. *In case of any outbreak the King will let loose the Swiss* and the Lazzaroni on the town, with license to work their will, so "order be restored at Naples." What effect this threat may produce we know not, but such calculations as these [illegible] the King of Naples [illegible] real strength, however, of the King of the Two Sicilies lies in his absolute weakness. The presence of two French and two English line-of-battle ships in his bay would be sufficient to insure his absolute destruction. The Powers can pass no other sentence than that of deposition; therefore it is they [illegible] safe, and would rather leave the King of Naples to his better reflections or to the justice of his subjects. If it be yet time,—and it is not quite [illegible] throne of the Two Sicilies. We shrewdly suspect that it is not incumbent upon the Western Powers to take any very active steps in this matter. It is sufficient that it should be known throughout the Two Sicilies that France and England are not in the least disposed to assist in riveting the chains which their King has imposed upon his subjects, and the event may be left to man's instincts and the turn of the hour-glass.

### Interesting from Russia.

OCCUPATION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.

The *Nord* contains a communication from St. Petersburg, which endeavors to justify the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by the Russians. It is averred that the Turks had still less right than the Russians to take possession of the island, inasmuch as the latter must belong either to Russia or to the territory to be ceded to Wallachia, but in no case could belong to Turkey. The Russian "lighthouse men" have been taken to Odessa on board an English vessel of war, and the local authorities there had confined themselves to receiving them, declaring that the affair must be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

THE APPROACHING CORONATION.

The diplomatic corps intending to be present at the Czar's coronation would leave St. Petersburg on the 22d, for Moscow. The departure of the Emperor ALEXANDER is fixed for the 26th; his solemn entry into Moscow will take place on the 29th; the coronation will be on the 7th of September, and the Court will return to St. Petersburg at the end of the month. The ceremony of the coronation and its adjuncts will apparently throw into the shade every former proceeding of a similar kind in Russia or elsewhere. The magnificence of the preparations is something fabulous. There will be present no fewer than ten European Princes, besides Representatives of Powers and Principalities innumerable.

REOCCUPATION OF THE CIRCASSIAN FORTS BY THE RUSSIANS.

It will be in remembrance that in 1855, in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, all the forts along the Circassian Coast, including the fortress of Anapa, were destroyed by the Russians. Since the close of the war, all the positions thus abandoned have been reoccupied by them. The reoccupation of Anapa has just been effected by the aid of the Russian fleet. Flotillas of gunboats, some of them propelled by steam, left Nicolaieff, Reni and Ibrail, penetrated, a few days since, into the Straits of Yenikale and Kertsch, while a land force advanced along the shore towards the fort. The defences of the place, having before been destroyed, it was unable to offer resistance, and was at once occupied by the Russians. The Circassians withdrew into the mountains, taking with them 15 pieces of cannon, and all the provisions. It is thought the Russians will rest satisfied with the taking of Anapa, and will leave all further operations till next campaign. Gen. [illegible] has the temporary command. Another dispatch says the Russians have also taken possession of Novogeorgwiesk on the Ghelendjik.

EVACUATION OF KARS BY THE RUSSIANS.

*Erzeroum (July 29) Correspondence of the London Daily News.*

Colonel L. MELEKOFF, the officer in command of the Russian forces at Kars, arrived here on Sunday last, the 27th inst., with his staff. In a few days he returns to Kars to give that place up to the Turks. HUSSEIN PACHA is to be sent to take over the place from the Russians. This same HUSSEIN PACHA was the chief of the staff at Kars under SHUKRI PACHA, and was sent away by General WILLIAMS for drunkenness and debauchery, and now that General WILLIAMS has left they send him back honorably.

### The Latest Intelligence from Spain.

*From the Paris Débats, Aug. 12.*

Our intelligence of Aug. 18 from Madrid confirms all that our correspondents had led us to foresee respecting the measures of internal policy that the Government has adopted. The Queen has signed, on the proposition of her council of Ministers, several important decrees which will very shortly be published in the official *Gazette*. One of these decrees pronounces the dissolution of the national militia. This institution is suppressed throughout the whole of Spain, with reservation of the resolutions that the Cortes may adopt at a later period. A second decree suspends for an indefinite time the municipal elections that were to take place in the course of the month of October. The communal authorities now in office will be retained until the questions connected with the municipal administration shall have been settled by the Cortes. By a third decree, the Queen has made provision for replacing a large number of civil governors in the provinces. Among the officials whose places are now filled up several had resigned the instant they learned the formation of the ministry of July 14; others had taken part in acts of resistance by juntas organized in their provinces; lastly, others belong notoriously to the most sanguine parties, and have not ceased publicly to profess opinions [illegible] to the dynasty of Queen ISABELLA. The sentiment that has dictated the [illegible] new government has nothing of an [illegible] to it; they have been selected indiscriminately [illegible] moderate [illegible] recommended by their antecedents and good repute. We are assured that the decree pronouncing the dissolution of the Constituent Cortes has been also signed by the Queen; but it is possible that this decree may not be published simultaneously with the other three; the Government will perhaps like to wait till the question relative to the future constitutional organization of the country shall have been definitively solved. All the decrees of which we have just been speaking were prepared by M. RIOS ROSAS, Minister of the Interior, who has taken the initiative in all these measures, and charged himself with the execution of them. The conduct of M. RIOS ROSAS, in these grave circumstances, is remarkable for a happy union of prudence with firmness.

### Desperate Encounter Between a Prussian Cruiser and Riff Pirates—The Prussian Admiral Wounded.

The Prussian steam-frigate *Dantzig*, bearing the flag of Prince ADALBERT, High Admiral of Prussia, has lately had a collision with Riff pirates. Prince ADALBERT, being desirous to see the spot where a Prussian vessel had been plundered some years before, attempted to land in one of the ship's boats, but on reaching the beach was fired upon and prevented from so doing. The Prince then returned to the frigate, manned and armed the boats, landed and charged the Riffians gallantly up a hill; but they were completely surrounded by the pirates, and compelled to retreat to their boats under the frigate's guns. The Prince received a ball in his thigh, his aide-de-camp (Flag Lieutenant) was mortally wounded, and died soon after getting on board the frigate; a mate of the *Dantzig* was shot through the elbow-joint, seven men were killed, and seventeen wounded; three of the men were left on the field, and could not be got off. The remainder of the killed were buried at Gibraltar with military honors, and the wounded removed ashore to the Military Hospital. The Prince's wound was going on favorably. Her Britannic Majesty's steam-sloop *Vesuvius* had been dispatched from Gibraltar with an account of the outrage, to be presented to the proper authorities on the opposite coast.

The Emperor of Morocco has demanded the intervention of France to chastise the Riff pirates, on the ground that he has not the necessary means at his disposal.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following additional particulars of the skirmish:

From the official statement in the *Preussische Correspondenz* it appears that after parting company with the rest of the flotilla off Madeira the Prince-Admiral thought it desirable, on account of the cholera having raged at Funchal, to procure a clean bill of health, lest any difficulties should be made by the quarantine authorities on occasion of his putting into Gibraltar or Malta. He therefore touched at Mogador and obtained one from the European Consuls residing there, and thus provided proceeded to Gibraltar for coals. The stock that the Government stores could part with there not being sufficient for the prosecution of his voyage to Constantinople, the Prince made for Algiers, where there were said to be ample stocks. While on the way thither and off the African coast the *Dantzig* arrived near the spot to the east of the Spanish town of Melilla, where, in 1852, a Prussian brig had been plundered by the natives, and interest and curiosity led the Prince to put off a boat or two for the purpose of taking a nearer view of the spot; but any attempt to land lay entirely out of his intentions and plans. A number of the inhabitants came down to the beach, and made every friendly demonstration at first, waving white flags, &c., when suddenly they poured in a volley upon the occupants of the two boats, wounding one of the oarsmen; the volley was returned, and, as the firing increased from the side of the shore, the *Dantzig*, under the command of the Prince of Hessen, approached, and brought her guns to bear upon the piratical assailants. All the boats of the steamer, with the exception of the paddlebox boats, were now manned and armed, and, under fire of her heavy guns, the party, about 90 strong, put off for the shore, and about 65 of them landed. Here, throwing out tirailleurs as they went, they drove the Arabs or Moors before up an acclivity about *500 or 600 feet high, that slopes close down to the edge of the beach, and planted the Prussian flag* for a few minutes on the top; but finding that the assailants (whose number at the time of landing is mentioned in some accounts to have been already 500) were continually increasing, and menaced to cut the party off from the boats and to surround them entirely, the Prince ordered them to retreat to the boats. This retreat was the real tug of the battle, the *Dantzig* playing her guns vigorously on the [illegible] masses of the natives, and the landing expedition keeping up a steady fire of small arms as long as their ammunition lasted. The greater number of the men, seventeen in all, were wounded in the boats, six were killed, of whom three were left on the field. The loss of the natives is presumed to be three or four times as many. It was at the top of the acclivity that Prince ADALBERT received a wound in his right thigh, and that his Adjutant, Lieutenant [illegible], received a wound, of which he died just as he was being put on board on his return to the ship. The Prince intended to return to England as soon as his wound admitted of his moving, and the *Dantzig* was, after a short stay at Gibraltar, to proceed to Constantinople, where she will for the present remain at the disposal of the Prussian Minister there.

### Insult to the American Vice-Consul at Ancona by an Austrian Officer.

The American Vice-Consul at Ancona (says a London paper) had recently an unpleasant specimen of Austrian amenities, of which he has written a detailed statement to the American Embassy in Rome, and for which it is to be trusted the United States Government will demand proper satisfaction. Whilst dining at the Europe Hotel, the Vice-Consul casually observed to the Austrian Colonel, in the presence of sixteen other officers, that the zwanziger (with which base coin the Austrians have deluged the legations, taking away good silver and gold instead) contained an unusual quantity of alloy, whereupon the Colonel sprang up infuriated, and declared that he had insulted his Apostolic Majesty by such an assertion, and ordered him to quit the room instantly, not allowing him to make any reply, and further enjoining the waiters never to admit him there again when the officers were present. The Vice-Consul, naturally disgusted at not being permitted even "to take his ease at an inn," protested against such treatment, and lodged a complaint with the General, who condescended to suggest that the Vice-Consul might write a letter to the Colonel. The Vice-Consul wrote the letter, sealed it with the American eagle, wrote on the envelope "American consulate," and forwarded it forthwith to the Colonel. The Austrian eagle apparently disowned its transatlantic relation, for the letter was soon after returned unopened, in the most ignominious manner, by one of the waiters of the hotel.

### Raising of the American Ship Constitution in the Mersey.

*From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 22.*

It will be remembered that during the past year the large American ship *Constitution*, Capt. BRITTON, after the termination of her voyage from New-York and landing her passengers in the river, was discovered to be on fire, and all efforts to save her were unavailing. She was eventually scuttled near Rock Ferry, in the Mersey. Part of her cargo was then recovered, the hull was sold, and several futile attempts to raise her were made. Ultimately she was lifted; but from some inadvertency, or other cause, she rolled over, and became unmanageable; subsequently, with the high springs, she floated on to a bank in the middle of the river, whence she was removed to the beach near Eastham Ferry, and there lay for months a perfect derelict, none venturing to undertake her removal, and it was fully expected she must be broken up. Fortunately the purchaser, Mr. W. L. [illegible], placed himself in the hands of Mr. CHARLES GRAY, of the Liverpool Steam Tug Company, who has himself raised not less than 20 ships within the last few years, and to whose success we shall again refer. That simplicity is the acme of science is fully demonstrated in the recovery of this fine craft. It is no light matter to conceive the turning over a vessel nearly 1,700 tons burden, but this Mr. GRAY accomplished with only two lighters, in a manner which reflects on him the highest credit. Having ascertained her weight and capacity by *measurement, he succeeded in slinging her by holes* cut in her stem and stern posts, at about her water draught. By these, with chains, he attached his lighters, which were athwart ships. On the lifting the upper portion, which was virtually the bottom, being the heavier body, turned on the axis thus simply attained. She was again replaced on the beach, but on this occasion in ship fashion. Having been thoroughly cleansed and examined, she was towed down the Mersey on Thursday, and placed in the Sandon Graving Dock. Thousands of people had congregated on the piers and quays to witness her arrival, and after a salute and many hearty cheers she was safely moored.

### Landing of the Queen of Oude at Southampton—Her Extraordinary Appearance and Suite.

*From the London Times.*

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The *Indus* arrived this evening with the heavy portion of the Indian mail. Amongst her passengers are the Queen Dowager of Oude and the brother and son of the ex-King, with one hundred and six followers. The Queen Dowager is a good-looking woman, of dark complexion, fifty-five years of age, and very intelligent. She is very sanguine as to the success of her mission to this country for the restoration of her son to the throne of Oude.

She has £80,000 for current expenses. The jewelry she lost on her voyage was worth £30,000. Some portion of it was intended for presents for the Queen of England. The brother of the ex-King is a fine, tall man, and is a General in the Oude Army.

The son of the ex-King is a very handsome youth. They dress in the most magnificent style, their head-dresses being covered with diamonds and emeralds. Many of the followers are small, poor-looking men, and exceedingly dark. They are shoemakers, tailors, cooks, and of other trades. They were working all day long on board. The cooking apparently never ceased. The Queen of Oude and suite occupied the whole of the [illegible] of the ship [illegible] rice, curry, sheep, and [illegible] and Southampton. [illegible] up of curries and pillaus. [illegible] of Oude [illegible] English [illegible] were found [illegible]. He is a very extraordinary looking [illegible]. He has long hair and a [illegible] beard [illegible] in attendance on the Queen every day. A screen was erected on deck, the inclosed part was carpeted, and the Queen and ladies were escorted up behind the screen, and guarded by the eunuch, who behaved with remarkable severity in keeping all persons from gazing on the ladies. He is a general of infantry in the Oude army.

Owing to the state of the tide, the Queen and her suite could not land to-night. The *Indus* will arrive in dock about 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The most intense interest exists in the town to see the Queen and her suite. The whole of [illegible] Royal York Hotel has been taken for them; it was uninhabited, and workmen and charwomen have been working night and day to clean and fit up the hotel. The Queen is to pay twelve guineas a day for the use of the hotel.

Five houses in Regent's park, London, have been taken for the Queen Dowager.

One of the party, a moonshee, or writer, died on the voyage. He lived for a long time entirely upon opium.

It is believed that the box of jewelry which has been said to be lost was stolen.

The Ex-King of Oude is expected to leave Calcutta shortly for England, with 150 followers.

The treasures which the Queen has on board consist chiefly of the most costly cashmere shawls and jewelry.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—As soon as the *Indus* came alongside this morning, the European passengers and their luggage left the ship first. Then the baggage and treasures of the Oude party were landed, and placed into one of the dock sheds cleared out for them, the Lords of the Treasury having ordered that every facility should be given for the landing and passing through the Customs. The inferior persons of the Queen of Oude's suite landed with the baggage, and remained in the shed guarding the baggage and treasures. Each of the packages of the latter had the word "Oude" written on them. The interior of the shed looked like an Eastern caravanserai and bazaar combined. Heaps of bedding, valuables, culinary utensils, pipes, [illegible], baths, vessels of all descriptions, were lying about, and the Oudeans were amusing themselves with smoking, disputing and chatting. A [illegible] among them, by his antics, sparring, &c., caused much laughter.

At 3 o'clock unusual excitement was observed at the gangway of the *Indus*. The landing stage from the ship to the dock was covered with carpet. Surrounding the gangway were eunuchs and the chief officers of state belonging to the Court of Oude, dressed in magnificent robes and holding the insignia of their offices. A snow-white screen was held up before the gangway. It was now whispered that preparations were making for the Queen leaving the ship, and voices were heard behind the screen. Presently two figures, dressed like Egyptian mummies, appeared and walked across to the stage, their little naked feet in gaudy slippers, turned up at the toes. They were assisted into the Queen's carriage, not a vestige of any part of them being seen but their feet and legs. These were the chosen maids of honor to the Queen. Soon after they were seated, the screen was thrown down and the palanquin was brought out. It consisted of a chair inclosed in a slender frame, which was covered with a splendid blue and silver robe. In it was the Queen whom few persons in the world have ever seen. A splendid scarlet umbrella was held over the palanquin. Mace bearers attended her; eunuchs and officers of state preceded and followed her. The pressure of the crowd to get a glimpse of her was intense, and the gigantic eunuchs were in agony. The difficulty of getting Her Majesty into the carriage without being seen was immense. At length a screen was placed against the body of the carriage, and Her Majesty was just in the act of stepping in, when, horror of horrors, two men were detected on the coachman's box, looking deliberately into the carriage, and about to stare Her Majesty in the face. A shout of indignation drove them from their post, to the infinite relief of the courtiers. As soon as Her Majesty was seated the carriage started for the Royal York Hotel, where the Queen is to reside during her stay in Southampton.

The following are the names of the Royal family *of Oude and the chief persons of their suite*, which have come to England in the *Indus*, viz.: Her Majesty Janab Aliur, Queen Dowager of Oude; His Highness Mirza Wallee Hyder Bahadoor, heir apparent to the throne of Oude; His Highness Mirza Secundra Hushmut Bahadoor, heir presumptive to the throne of Oude; Moulee Musseeooddeen Khan Bahadoor, Equerry to the ex-King of Oude; Moonshee Mahomed Rufee, Secretary to the ex-King; Jalleesod Dowlah Syed Allee Kahn Bahadoor, Aid-de-Camp to the ex-King; and Neewal Nasier Mahomed, Jooreet Allee Khan, Meer Tersand Allee Khan, Meer Bakah Allee Khan, and Harmussiee Bernerjee Moodee, principal officers and ladies in attendance on the Queen and Princes.

## HARVEST IN EUROPE.

### Fears for the Harvest in England.

*From the Chelmsford Chronicle, Aug. [illegible]*

The weather since Sunday last begins to excite fears for the safety of the bounteous harvest, a great part of which is still abroad. Politicians and a great portion of the public watch the showers almost with fear and trembling, well knowing the sad consequences in the coming Winter should any material part of that plenty with which they lately beheld the earth smilingly covered be destroyed or seriously damaged in the field. The farmer, with that proverbial resignation which he has acquired from hard experience of the variable character of our climate, has throughout the week, like the sailor lover, "surveyed the windward clouds and hoped the best;" but it must be confessed those hopes begin to fail him when, day after day, he looks upon the leaden sky and descending shower. No serious injury has, perhaps, been yet done to the wheat crop, so as to affect to any extent the supply of the people's food. The fears are rather for the future. A return of that bright sunshine which so rapidly ripened the harvest and brought it on before the period anticipated, would set all right again, or nearly so, for it cannot restore to the barley on the ground the fine appearance it possessed before the discoloring showers. With respect to wheat, in some districts a large portion of it was carried last week and housed in fine condition, without a drop of rain upon it from the time of its ripening to its going to the stack or the bay; but in other parts the great bulk is yet standing in the sheaf or lying uncut, exposed to all the soddening showers, and that which had been previously laid by its own weight or the passing storm must have already sustained injury to some extent. One person assures us that he has traveled through the eastern counties, and, taking his view as a whole, he finds little corn carried. This applies to the early part of the present week, and, of course, little has been done since, though several fields in this neighborhood were cleared on Monday, and cutting has proceeded, though with repeated interruptions. The markets, of course, have responded to the change of weather; and the quotations, which went down so rapidly under the influence of the panic produced by the apparently settled sunshine, are gradually rising up to their old figure. Flour again advanced 2s. per sack on Wednesday—a sign of what may be looked for should the wet much longer continue. But Providence, we trust, in response to the national prayer, will avert this calamity; for a calamity it would be to the people at large, without being profitable to the farmer, whose old stock of wheat is now exhausted; and, should the new crop come damaged to his homestead, he would have little to sell, while the speculative importer, who is now carefully noting the winds and clouds, would supply the markets and pocket the gains. The rain, though unwelcome to the harvestman, will do much good to the green crops, and freshen up the pastures, which in the uplands had begun to look parched and to assume a barren hue.

### Discouraging Harvest Reports from Ireland.

*Dublin (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.*

The following rather discouraging agricultural report appears in the *Packet* of last night. Since that was written the weather, happily, has undergone a favorable change, the whole of last night and this morning being fair; and, as the wind is blowing due north, it is to be hoped that we have done with the rain for the present:

"We are sorry to say that our advices of to-day give a discouraging account of the state of the weather in the Irish provinces. Harvest operations have been in many parts of the country totally suspended in consequence of heavy rains, and our accounts all agree in stating that the cereal crops are, to some extent, damaged. We have personally seen fields very much injured, but, as these were in peculiarly exposed situations, we may express a hope that their case is not so general as the fears of some persons lead them to anticipate. In Dublin, yesterday, a very constant and heavy rain descended, and to-day, also, though the atmosphere is less heavy, the weather is singularly unpropitious for all manner of field work. We hope we shall not have to record more considerable injuries to the wheat and oat crops than we as yet hear of. This condition of the weather has led to a rise in the corn-markets."

*In the country about Dublin, at the north side, the blight in the potato crop has made extraordinary progress during the last two or three days.* Yesterday a field was dug up near Malahide, and the produce was so seriously affected that the owner was glad to dispose of the crop upon any terms, in order to rid the ground of it. This morning's accounts from Cork say:

"The rain has, of course, retarded harvesting operations, but the crops themselves do not appear to have sustained injury. A continuance of wet weather could, however, hardly fail to be highly prejudicial to the cereals, although it may be serviceable to the green crops. Owing to the abundance of the harvest and the great scarcity of laborers, wages have advanced in this district to the unusual rate of 3s. a day with diet, and even at this remuneration there is great difficulty in getting good reapers. Women are getting from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a day with diet. Laborers competent to do farm work are very scarce, and farmers are thankful that the disembodiment of the militia has taken place, otherwise a great portion of the harvest must have been lost."

### The Harvest in France.

In the departments north of the Loire, the harvest has been completed in most delightful weather; never could grain have been better dried. All accounts agree in stating that in the most productive departments of France the sheaves are ex[illegible]

[illegible] *imports at Marseilles are now more considerable* [illegible] they were last year, and the South may [illegible] in its production.

### News from Australia.

By way of England advices have been received from Sydney to the [illegible] of May, [illegible] later.

In the interval a [illegible] event had taken place at the *opening of the Colonial Parliament under* the new constitution, establishing the system of responsible government. The [illegible] and suitable replies to the address of the Governor General were voted unanimously in the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly [illegible]. In the Assembly Mr. DANIEL COOPER had been chosen Speaker by a vote of twenty-four against twenty-[illegible] a wealthy native of the colony, and will be remembered as having headed the New South Wales subscription for the Patriotic Fund with a donation of one thousand pounds.

Some sensation had been created by an arrival from New-York with the news of the [illegible]. There was no alteration of importance in any of the markets, but the tendency was still towards improvement, [illegible]. The navigation of the River Murray had been regularly organized, and a service of steam [illegible] from Goolwa, near Adelaide, in South Australia, to Albury, in New South Wales—the charge for freight being £16 per ton, and the passengers £15 15s. and £6 5s. each, according to class.

The latest papers from Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, contain revived accounts of the gold fields at Fingal, and state that numerous parties were flocking thither. Gold is also again alleged to have been discovered in Western Australia, about fifteen miles from Fremantle, but apparently not in quantities to deserve much attention.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856.

PROVISIONS—The market remains inanimate. There is nothing doing in Bacon or Shoulders. The small imports of Cheese are taken [illegible] and a moderate reduction in value [illegible]. Irish Pork is [illegible] offered, at [illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BACON—Long Middles | [illegible] | ⅌ cwt. |
| G. Cut | [illegible] | ⅌ cwt. |
| Short Middles | [illegible] | ⅌ cwt. |
| CHEESE—Fine | [illegible] | ⅌ cwt. |
| Ordinary to Fair | [illegible] | ⅌ cwt. |
| BEEF | [illegible] | ⅌ tierce. |
| PORK | [illegible] | ⅌ bbl. |
| SHOULDERS | [illegible] | ⅌ cwt. |

The refiners continue to take Lard at 70s. The stock is now reduced to about 150 tons.

TALLOW—Maintains the advance.

BREADSTUFFS—There has been considerable excitement. The reports of deficient harvests in Spain, Portugal and the South of France, with broken weather here and general reappearance of Potato disease, have aroused speculators. All articles are dearer, and an important advance in Indian Corn is established.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—White | [illegible] | ⅌ 70 lbs. |
| Red | [illegible] | ⅌ 70 lbs. |
| FLOUR—Western Canal | [illegible] | ⅌ bbl. |
| Philadelphia, &c. | [illegible] | |
| Ohio | [illegible] | |
| INDIAN CORN—Yellow | [illegible] | |
| Mixed | [illegible] | |
| White | [illegible] | |

COTTON—[illegible] the market has been so freely supplied that buyers have not had much difficulty in getting a reduction of ⅛d. [illegible] grades of American. The dullness has been occasioned in Manchester, where the operations have been few, and the price barely supported. Middling Orleans 6 15-16d. [illegible] Mobile 6 [illegible]; Uplands 6 [illegible]. Stock of American, [illegible] bales, same time last year, [illegible] bales. Sales this week, [illegible] bales of which [illegible] American.

### London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 22, 1856—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet this week. SUGAR dull.

MONEY—In fair demand at 4½ ⅌ cent. Consols leave off 95½@95⅝ for money, [illegible] for the account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1⅛d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. [illegible] AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4d.

COCOA—Firmer. [illegible]

COCHINEAL—Honduras [illegible] for good bright; [illegible] Teneriffe brought previous rates; [illegible] Silvers 3s. 4d.@4s. 1d.

COTTON—Firm. Sales for the week [illegible] bales at full prices. At Liverpool demand is moderate, [illegible] Orleans 6 [illegible]

COFFEE—Firm, and prices of Plantation Ceylon rather higher; 1,300 casks and [illegible] bags have been offered during the week, and mostly sold [illegible] for colory, and bold [illegible] Native Ceylon about half sold at [illegible]. Two Cargoes Rio have been sold afloat; [illegible] not made known, but supposed to be [illegible] for the Baltic; both insured f. p. a. The following are the imports and stocks on the 16th, compared with those of the corresponding period last year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chief Ports of Europe | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Britain | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chief Ports of Europe | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Britain | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CORN—At Monday's market the supply of English Wheat was short, and prices advanced [illegible], owing partly to the wet weather. Foreign [illegible] a similar advance, but [illegible] the market was firm, [illegible] dearer than on Monday. We quote White American WHEAT [illegible]; Red [illegible]; American FLOUR [illegible] ⅌ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Camphor firm; [illegible] partly sold at [illegible]. Lac-dye—[illegible] Gum Arabic—[illegible] mixed [illegible] Plumbago—[illegible] Quicksilver [illegible]

COPPER—Continues in good demand. Tough Cake £137 [illegible]

HEMP—Russian in wheat [illegible] In Manila nothing is doing.

JUTE—Of [illegible] bales at auction [illegible] barely previous prices; [illegible] common mixed to good middling, bright.

LEAD quiet. Common Pig £24. Spanish £24.

SPELTER—Has advanced to £25.

IRON—There is a fair demand for Rails and Bars at £8 @£8 5s. free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs [illegible] for mixed numbers in the Clyde.

TURPENTINE—Rough [illegible]; American Spirits 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

LARD—Without change. Western in barrels and tierces 68s.@70s.

In WHALEBONE nothing doing.

LINSEED—A moderate business has been done on the spot at [illegible] for Orleans, and [illegible] for Bombay. For arrival, prices are about the same as last week. [illegible] cargoes, now loading, have been sold at [illegible], delivered; fine heavy Black Sea, for shipment from the lower Baltic, at [illegible], and Calcutta on the way at [illegible]

LINSEED CAKES—Maintain their price, but [illegible]

TEA—No improvement; Com. Congou [illegible]

OILS—Fish quiet; Sperm dull at £[illegible]; Southern £47; Pale Seal £41@[illegible]. In Rape little doing; Foreign Brown 43s. Linseed has fluctuated, having advanced to 40s. for immediate delivery, and since receded to 38s.; for the end of the year 34s. has been paid. Cocoa Nut firm at 47s.@49s. for Ceylon, 47s.@48s. for Cochin. Palm 44s.@[illegible]

RUM—Quiet, and prices barely maintained. [illegible] puncheons Leewards sold at 2s. 8d., and [illegible] casks strong Cuba at 2s. 2d., proof.

RICE—Has been in active speculative demand, owing to the continuance of wet weather and the largest sales show an advance of 6d. on white [illegible]. On the spot about [illegible] bags have changed hands, chiefly white Bengal, from 11s. 6d.@12s. for low to good mid., with Ballam at [illegible], and Madras at [illegible]. For a floating cargo of Arracan [illegible] has been refused. Stock, [illegible] tons against [illegible] same time last year, [illegible] tons in 1854, [illegible] tons in 1853, and [illegible] in 1852.

TALLOW—Is firm at [illegible] for Y. C. on the spot, and [illegible] for the end of the year.

SALTPETRE—Was in demand early in the week, and [illegible] bags Bengal sold privately at [illegible] for 13 ⅌ cent, and [illegible] for 6 to [illegible] ⅌ cent. refraction; subsequently there has been little doing, and [illegible] bags at auction, sold at [illegible] under last week's currency. [illegible] In Nitrate of Soda nothing doing.

SPICES—In fair demand. Ginger: [illegible] Jamaica sold from [illegible] for small and dark, [illegible] bold, white [illegible]; [illegible] cases Calicut partly sold at [illegible] for rather inferior. Cassia Vera: [illegible] for good, thin, quill [illegible]. Black Pepper: [illegible] bags good heavy Malabar partly sold at [illegible], and [illegible] bags clean Singapore at [illegible] Pimento: [illegible] bags partly sold at [illegible]. Cloves: [illegible] bags sold from [illegible]

SUGAR—The market opened with rather more inquiry, which however soon subsided, and the business has been limited, without change in prices. The sales of West India are 2,540 hhds., and of [illegible] bags Mauritius and East India at auction the greater part found buyers. Of Foreign there have been no public sales, and nothing of importance has been done on the spot. Afloat two cargoes have been sold; one of [illegible] tons Bahia, two-thirds brown and one-third white, at [illegible] respectively, landed conditions; and [illegible] boxes white Havana, insured f. p. a. at [illegible], for St. Petersburg. The Netherlands Trading Company have announced a public sale of [illegible] baskets Java for the 2d Sept., at Rotterdam.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chief Ports of Europe | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Britain | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chief Ports of Europe | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Great Britain | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] |

TIN—English was reduced on the [illegible] the demand for the latter is very active; prices are: Blocks [illegible]; Bars [illegible]; Refined [illegible]. Banca in Straits at [illegible]; Straits [illegible]

AMERICAN STOCKS—Are without business, as indeed is [illegible]

[illegible] BARING BROTHERS & CO.

**American Stocks.**

[illegible]

**List of Americans.**

*Registered at the Banking Office of the American Express Company and Exchange Co., Paris, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 21, 1856.*

[illegible] W. A. Preston, Jas. M. Gamble, [illegible] Corwin, John Carlisle, [illegible] of Ohio; [illegible] of Louisiana; [illegible] of Alabama; [illegible] of Connecticut; O. M. Anderson, Miss Anderson, of Kentucky; [illegible] of Vermont.

## KANSAS NEWS.

**Adventures of a Lady from Lawrence—Great Preparations for Another Invasion from Missouri—Straightened Circumstances of the Settlers.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 30, 1856.

Mrs. [illegible] CUTTER has just arrived from Kansas, with the latest news. She left Lawrence on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., and came to Kansas City by stage, and there took steamboat to St. Louis. Mrs. CUTTER undertook the venture of braving the perils and insults of Border-Ruffianism, simply because no Free-State man is allowed to pass. She undertook to come by way of Leavenworth, but was met and dissuaded on the road by a U. S. Dragoon, who told her it was not safe—he had just passed a man's body not yet cold. So she resolved to face the difficulties of the [illegible] passage.

That she was obliged to use stratagem to get through, may well be supposed—subjected, as she was, to the impudent inquisition of the ruffians at Westport and Kansas City. Precisely [illegible] it is enough that it succeeded. It was, beforehand, reckoned that Saturday would be a good day for the enterprise, as the loyal borderers are then more generally and hopelessly drunk than usual.

So great was the terror inspired by the scenes she witnessed, that it was not until she reached Chicago [illegible] free to speak without restraint.

Mrs. CUTTER goes East with letters giving a statement of facts as they now exist. She is a lady of great intelligence and prepossessing manners, and I suggest that if her sisters in Massachusetts, and the East generally, will make an effort to bring her into communication with themselves, they will see a way in which they can do great and lasting service in the cause of Kansas and their suffering friends.

**THE CRISIS.**

There is no doubt that a fearful crisis now threatens the devoted Settlers of Kansas. The borderers of Missouri, [illegible] are making the most gigantic efforts in their behalf. Men are mustering by hundreds—provisions, powder, cannon are all being concentrated for their use. Twelve cannon are reported to have gone forward. While one force is to be moved up the Kansas Valley, directly against Lawrence, another is to be led in by Gen. RICHARDSON from the north, as well to prevent anticipated escape as to be brought down upon the Free-State men from that quarter. Thus it will be seen, that the settlers are completely hemmed in, and, to a prolonged struggle, must succumb to superior force, unless [illegible] from the North. Shall that aid be given?

That the Missourians now feel that they have the settlers in their power, is evident from the deliberate coolness with which they are proceeding to guard all the avenues of escape—even those that lead through Missouri. With them it is only a question of time.

**DESTITUTION OF THE SETTLERS.**

People at the East do not half realize the pressing, crushing want that is beginning to be felt in Kansas. Not only is food getting scant, but many have scarcely sufficient clothing to satisfy the requirements of decency. Worse than all, many of the best of our men are obliged to go through the [illegible] drill with sticks instead of arms! The [illegible], on the contrary, are well clothed, provisioned and armed! Does not the cheek of every Northern man tingle with shame at the [illegible]

**THE REMEDY.**

It is too clearly, in sounding resolves and subscriptions payable at some future time. What the [illegible] of Kansas want to-day is more men. With [illegible] their position, and procure [illegible] provisions by the aid of their own right [illegible] Kansas requires MONEY; [illegible] it must come promptly [illegible] a dollar to spare, or a [illegible] send it at once, if he does not know any [illegible] to G. W. DOLE, Treasurer National [illegible] Chicago.

[illegible] of clothing, which can be done by [illegible] of ready-made garments, sent to the [illegible] of the Committee, No. 11 Marine Bank [illegible] Chicago. Let boxes be made up in [illegible] and forwarded by express. Many [illegible] in this way who cannot in money. [illegible] are very necessary. Why cannot [illegible] boxes of these be contributed at [illegible] in this way? One captain, in [illegible] obliged to appear on parade, barefoot [illegible] the circumstance did not excite a [illegible]

[illegible] and women in Kansas are sacrificing [illegible] property and ease and running a fearful [illegible] in support of a cause which is equally [illegible] every true freeman. Will their brethren [illegible] of the North, from the midst of [illegible] and abundance, contribute the little [illegible] their safety and success?

**EMIGRATION.**

[illegible] of men to Kansas is comparatively small. In every town in the North, there [illegible] who could raise and lead a company [illegible] to the rescue. Is it true, as [illegible] the South, that the dollar is the deity [illegible]

**BROWN'S TYPES.**

[illegible] reduce TITUS' fort, the other day [illegible] from the type thrown into the street in [illegible] May last, by the ruffians acting under [illegible] LYMAN.

**New-York Harmonic Society.**

[illegible] of this Musical Association held [illegible] annual meeting, on Monday evening, [illegible] Academy. The reports of Secretary [illegible] a very satisfactory state of [illegible] the Society. The following gentlemen [illegible] the Board of Officers for the ensuing year: [illegible] First Vice-President [illegible] Second Vice-President—Henry [illegible] James H. Aikman; Financial [illegible] Librarian—William Wilde. Standing [illegible] Wm. B. Taylor, Charles [illegible] J. W. [illegible] B. Smith, Robert [illegible] George [illegible] Alfred Anderson.

**PRESENTATION TRIAL.**

**Reception of Hon. Preston S. Brooks at Columbia—The Gratitude of the People of S. Carolina—Grand Presentation of Mayor Arthur—Speech of Mr. Brooks—The Sentiments.**

*From the Carolina Times, Aug. 30.*

On Thursday afternoon, Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS being expected by the afternoon train on the Charlotte road, a large number of citizens of Columbia assembled around the depot to greet him on his arrival; but unfortunately [illegible] had been made and [illegible] a very handsome coach and four with neatly decorated horses were in waiting, he did not reach the city until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, having been detained by his friends and admirers in the upper districts.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, the arrival of Mr. BROOKS being known, many of his friends called on the gentleman, and a committee of citizens waited upon him, especially to urge the propriety of his remaining over one day, notwithstanding his anxiety to reach home at as early a period as possible. The annexed correspondence will show the result of the action of the committee through their Chairman, Hon. Mayor ARTHUR:

COLUMBIA, Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

HON. PRESTON S. BROOKS—Dear Sir: On behalf of a Committee of the citizens of Columbia, I am instructed to request that you will designate some hour at which it will suit your convenience to meet your fellow-citizens of Columbia at the City Hall, for the purpose of receiving some testimonial of their appreciation of your gallant conduct in defending the honor of our State.

I take the liberty of suggesting 6 o'clock this evening as a suitable time, provided it suits your convenience.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, very sincerely your friend,

E. J. ARTHUR, Chairman.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Aug. 29, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR—It will give me pleasure to meet the citizens of Columbia, at the City Hall to-night at 6 o'clock. I'll have the honor to be, most truly, your friend and servant,

P. S. BROOKS.

HON. EDWARD J. ARTHUR, Chairman.

At 6 o'clock the City Hall was so densely crowded that it was found necessary to move an adjournment to the street in front of the Court-House, upon the balcony of which Mayor ARTHUR presented to Mr. BROOKS in presence of the assembled mass of citizens a handsome Silver Pitcher, a Goblet, and one of Mr. PICKMAN's famous Hickory Canes with a handsome gold head.

Each article was selected with great care, without regard to cost, by the citizens of Columbia, intended as a present to Mr. BROOKS as an evidence of their unqualified approval of his course as a Representative, and especially for the prompt and appropriate manner in which he chastised the notorious CHARLES SUMNER, for his wanton abuse and cowardly assault upon the character of the venerable Senator from South Carolina, ANDREW PICKENS BUTLER, and the fair fame of his State.

The pitcher and goblet are beautiful specimens of the skill and taste of Messrs. RADCLIFFE & GUIGNARD, at whose establishment they were purchased.

Mayor ARTHUR, on making the presentation, delivered a very handsome and appropriate speech, as follows:

COL. BROOKS: On behalf of the citizens of Columbia, it becomes my pleasing duty to present to you this pitcher, goblet and cane, as testimonials of our high appreciation of your recent conduct at Washington City. They were [illegible] but supposing that it would be more agreeable to you to receive them here in the midst of your own fellow citizens, they have been withheld for this occasion. I trust, sir, that I may be permitted to add that it is not alone that you have visited with merited castigation the vile slanderer of the State which gave you birth that we delight to honor you, but because your conduct throughout the trying scenes through which you have since passed has been such as to win the applause of all honorable men, and to justify our pride in claiming you as one of Carolina's noblest sons.

It is needless for me to allude more particularly to your noble bearing and gallant conduct in maintaining the honor and interests of your State; for let me assure you, sir, they need no record but the hearts of your countrymen, where now they are already inscribed in characters which time cannot efface.

Allow me, sir, on behalf of the citizens, to welcome you to Columbia, and to tender to you our warm congratulations on your triumph over the malignant slanderers of your State and race, and to assure you of our cordial sympathy and approbation.

After the conclusion of Mayor ARTHUR's remarks, Col. BROOKS advanced to the front of the portico, amid the cheers and applause of the multitude, and delivered a speech of nearly an hour in length, a brief, meagre, and very inadequate synopsis of which we give. He thanked the citizens for the compliment paid him on this occasion, and for the sympathy which his course had received. It was the spirit which actuated him to do the deed, more than the deed itself, which deserved their commendation. It was a deed which was the result of a high sense of duty, and any man who held his honor above reproach would have acted, under similar circumstances, precisely as he did.

An ordinary castigation was nothing to excite a people as had this act of his excited the North. Abolitionists, seeking excuses for their vile slanders, had made it a pretext for more fanaticism. It was curious that the castigation of a Black Republican should beget so extraordinary an excitement. But they had used this act of his—executed under the highest sense of duty—as an instrument to kindle more fires of fanaticism. Their motive was political power; they wished to enjoy the patronage and the emoluments of the Government.

Every foot of the way from Washington to this city he has met with kindness from the people of the South; and it gratified him to believe that were he to travel to the extremest verge of the South he should meet with the same hearty welcome as he had experienced here and elsewhere.

He would not say there was no honor or moral courage at the North; he knew there were some men of as true courage at the North as elsewhere. But what he wished to say was, that the moral tone of mind which would lead a man to become a Black Republican would make him incapable of courage and would involve a loss of all honor and moral principle whatever.

It was plain that the defeat of the Army bill was the act of the Black Republican majority in the House of Representatives. He was almost glad of it, though he had voted for the original bill, he was of opinion it ought to fail. He voted for it from a sense of duty, not liking to do evil that good might follow. The loss of the Army appropriation would not injure the South, because all the money nearly was expended at the North.

He rather wished the Army Appropriation bill would not pass, because it would effect the removal of the United States soldiers from Kansas and leave the people of the South free to go there and cut the throats of LANE and his Abolition comrades. We know the Black Republican platform: it is our duty either to counteract them or meet them boldly, face to face, and battle for our rights.

Their principles were, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of the inter-State slave-trade, no more Slave Territory, &c. Will they carry out these principles? The election of BANKS as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the defeat of the Army bill, teach us that we should meet and prepare to defend ourselves. With right upon our side, we should meet and conquer them.

All of us agreed that if we could not live in equality in the Union, our only course was to dissolve it. He was a coöperation disunionist—the same as he was in 1851. He felt convinced that South Carolina would respond to his position.

When he said lately in the House of Representatives that he had it in his power to raise a revolution, it was no egotistic boast. He felt that he had done as much as any one man to concentrate the feeling of the South, and when he spoke of revolution, he knew that had he stepped forward and smote one of their Abolition crew in the House, their enmity to him would have precipitated them against him, and then his friends would have covered the floor of the House of Representatives with human blood.

He now came to a delicate question—the Presidency. The only hope for the South was to support Mr. BUCHANAN. His opponents were FREMONT and FILLMORE—the former a soldier who had never won a battle, a politician who had never made a speech; his birth-place, too, was as hard to fix upon satisfactorily, as was the identity of his father. FILLMORE was a man of unexceptionable moral virtue; but between FREMONT and FILLMORE he would prefer the former, because the great issue would be precipitated, although the latter was as much an Abolitionist, having voted to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, against the admission of Texas, and had opposed the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE for his course on the Missouri Compromise.

BUCHANAN, the speaker frankly admitted, was not his first, second or third choice, but his last. His first choice was FRANKLIN PIERCE, because he had manifested a disposition to give the South her constitutional rights. After PIERCE he was in favor of DOUGLAS—a true friend, who had periled his life by his position on the Nebraska bill, and who had the smoke and scars of the battle upon him.

There must be compromises everywhere—in society, in law and in politics. BUCHANAN was the standard-bearer in the coming contest, and the platform upon which he stood was the right one for the South. If its principles were carried out, the Government would be restored to the condition of a constitutional administration. Why should we refuse to take a part in the battle? If we are bound to have civil war, and if we must dissolve the Union, we must do it with a full appreciation of the consequences. He thought there would be no child's play when the conflict did come.

On the second Monday in November next the great question would be decided. For his part, if FREMONT, the traitor to his section, should be successful, it was his deliberate opinion that on the Fourth of March next the people of the South should rise in their might, march to Washington, and seize the archives and the Treasury of the Government. We should anticipate them, and force them to [illegible]

In conclusion, Mr. BROOKS said he felt it to be an obligation upon him to devote all the energies of his life to repay the generous sympathy with which he had been met by his fellow-citizens of the South and South Carolina [illegible] In the language of a distinguished citizen [illegible] he would say that through good and evil report, he would [illegible] the South [illegible]

At the conclusion of these remarks, which were frequently interrupted by hearty applause, the [illegible] they quietly dispersed [illegible] residence of Col. BROOKS, determined to give him a good old-fashioned Richland serenade, which was admirably sustained by the band of the Richland Volunteer Rifle Company, interspersed with a display of fireworks in front of the Congaree House.

## NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

*Prepared every week expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44th-street, and at the BULL'S HEAD YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

**RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3, 1856.**

| YARDS. | Beeves, Last week. | Beeves, This week. | Milch Cows. | Veal Calves. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st. | 2905 | 3402 | 29 | 378 | 1690 | 1732 |
| Browning's, Sixth-street | ...... | 344 | 43 | 87 | 5919 | ...... |
| Chamberlin's, Robinson-st. | ...... | 157 | 77 | 112 | 5138 | ...... |
| O'Brien's, Sixth-street | ...... | 114 | 106 | 73 | ...... | ...... |
| Sales reported at Bergen | ...... | 300 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Total for week | ...... | 4357 | 255 | 678 | 12404 | 1732 |
| Last week | 3905 | 4150 | 226 | 368 | 12132 | 1680 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855 | 1,961 |
| Receipts for week ending to-day | 3,402 |
| Receipts for corresponding week last year | 2,493 |
| Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855 | 2,325 |
| Total receipts for week ending to-day | 4,357 |
| Total receipts for corresponding week last year | 4,350 |

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

| CONVEYANCE. | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep and Lambs. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Erie Railroad | 1249 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 1439 |
| Hudson River Railroad | 469 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 90 |
| Hudson River Boats | 1588 | ...... | ...... | ...... | 198 |
| Harlem Railroad | 58 | 29 | 3.2 | 917 | ...... |
| Camden & Amboy R. R. | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| On foot | 48 | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |

The following is the official report of Live Stock passed over the New-York and Erie Railroad, and destined for this market, during the week ending this forenoon:

| | Head. | | Head. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 1,757 | Horses | 8 |
| Sheep | 2,678 | Calves | 97 |
| Hogs | 4,444 | Lambs | 44 |

The Beeves at ALLERTON's were derived from the following States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1337 | Missouri | — |
| New-York | 646 | Pennsylvania | — |
| Illinois | 490 | Texas | — |
| Kentucky | 541 | Connecticut | 48 |
| Indiana | 440 | Michigan | — |
| Virginia | — | New-Jersey | — |
| Iowa | — | Wisconsin | — |

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as may be agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c.@1¼c. lower.

WEDNESDAY.

**PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.**

| | To-day. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium cattle | 10c. @10½c. | 10½c. @11½c. |
| First quality | 9c. @10c. | 10c. @10½c. |
| Medium quality | 8½c. @ 9c. | 9c. @ 9½c. |
| Poor quality | 8c. @ 8½c. | 8½c. @ 9c. |
| Poorest quality | 7c. @ 8c. | 8c. @ 8½c. |
| General selling prices | 8c. @ 9c. | 9½c. @10½c. |
| Average of all sales about | 8¾c. @ 8c. | 10c. @10c. |

At BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's and O'BRIEN's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8½c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

**GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.**

The receipts foot up pretty full this week, though 248 of the 3,402 reported at 44th-street really belong to last week's receipts, as they came in during last Wednesday, after the report of numbers was made up. Making this change, the actual offering at ALLERTON's stand for to-day, 3,114, and last week, 3,426. But all were not sold until Friday or Saturday, and a few were held over for this week. This, with the absence of combination among brokers, led to a heavy decline to-day—equal to full 1c., and on some grades 1½c. ℔ pound. But very little Beef sold for more than 10c. Much of that bought last Wednesday for 11c. as they supposed, proved to be 11¼c. ℔ pound—so they report. To-day, brokers were anxious to dispose of their Cattle before more—known to be on the way—arrived, and they yielded mostly to the estimated weight of the purchasers who had not forgotten the light Cattle of last week. One other cause of the falling off in price results from the fact that many of the Cattle quoted in last week's sales were really sold before the principal market-day arrived, or at least were bought up by brokers.

About 1,500 Cattle left Buffalo and Albany en route for Brighton, and three car loads were left over at Bergen, the broker not deeming it prudent to offer them.

The general quality of the Cattle offered to-day was not more than medium, although there were a few droves of fine beeves, and still less of very poor ones, the whole being of rather an even quality.

From the appearance of the yards at 5½ P. M., we judge that very few, if any, would be left over, as they were pretty well cleared out by that time, although some of the sellers called it "giving them away" to take the prices they were obliged to submit to.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

| No. | No. | State. | Owner. | Salesman. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | [illegible] | Ohio | Valentine & Martin | Owners. |
| 2 | 132 | Ill. | J. T. Alexander | F. Ullery. |
| 3 | [illegible] | Ky. | E. Murray & Co. | Owner. |
| 4 | [illegible] | Ohio | Jas. Parrish | Jno. A. Merritt. |
| 5 | [illegible] | Ohio | John Bryant | [illegible] Sherman. |
| 6 | 101 | Ohio | McPherson & Harris | Harris. |
| 7 | [illegible] | Ohio | E. W. Gwin | J. Holcomb. |
| 8 | [illegible] | N.Y. | [illegible] | Owner. |
| 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Fifer & Duncan | Wm. Belden. |
| 10 | 72 | Ohio | Tobey & Hurd | Owners. |
| 11 | [illegible] | Ill. | [illegible] Ullery | J. White & Son. |
| 12 | [illegible] | Ind. | John Carlisle | Miller, Harris & Co. |
| 13 | 70 | Ohio | John Bryant | C. W. Cooper. |
| 14 | [illegible] | Ohio | H. H. Black | D. L. Belden. |
| 15 | 115 | Ind. | Crawford & Co. | Beach & Smith. |
| 16 | 123 | Ohio | Pearson & Johnson | Geo. Ayrault. |
| 17 | [illegible] | Ill. | E. C. Fichols | Geo. Ayrault. |
| 18 | 100 | Ohio | T. F. Miller | E. C. Hoag. |
| 19 | 178 | Ky. | [illegible] | T. Wheeler. |
| 20 | [illegible] | Ohio | Hurd & Tobey | Owners. |
| 21 | [illegible] | Ind. | Geo. H. Baugh | Miller & Haring. |
| 22 | [illegible] | Ohio | Wm. H. Harris | C. Tood. |
| 23 | 61 | Ohio | Samuel Snider | D. Sarson. |
| 24 | 106 | Ind. | Wm. Hollingsworth | Purchase & Wheeler. |
| 25 | 167 | Ky. | [illegible] & Co. | Owners. |
| 26 | [illegible] | Pa. | [illegible] | Owner. |
| 27 | 41 | Ohio | John A. Merritt | B. Garrison. |
| 28 | [illegible] | Ind. | Lott & Dunbar [illegible] | Owners. |
| 29 | [illegible] | Ohio | E. Hurd | Owner. |
| 30 | [illegible] | Ohio | [illegible] | Beach & Smith. |
| 31 | [illegible] | N.Y. | Wm. Spray | Owner. |
| 32 | [illegible] | N.Y. | [illegible] | Owner. |
| 33 | [illegible] | N.Y. | C. Blakely | Owner. |
| 34 | [illegible] | Conn. | [illegible] & Brother | Owner. |
| 35 | [illegible] | N.Y. | H. Cook | Owner. |
| 36 | [illegible] | N.Y. | C. Smith | Owner. |
| 37 | [illegible] | N.Y. | A. D. Johnson | Owner. |
| 38 | [illegible] | Ohio | J. H. Williams | Owner. |
| 39 | [illegible] | Ill. | Wm. Harris | J. H. Williams. |
| 40 | [illegible] | Ky. | H. Myers | Myers & Hoffman. |
| 41 | [illegible] | N.Y. | D. Culver | C. Culver. |

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH brought on 106 Indiana cattle, which were selling by PURCHASE & WHEELER at 8¾c.@9c. This lot was below the average quality; weight about [illegible]

JOHN A. MERRITT [illegible] Ohio cattle, fed by Mr. KIRKPATRICK. This was the finest lot of cattle offered to-day, and brought the @10½c. [illegible]

TOBEY & HURD were selling on their own account 71 Ohio Cattle, purchased at Bergen. An ordinary lot of light Cattle, weighing about [illegible] lbs. net; they were bringing 8½c.@9c. ℔ lb.

E. W. GWIN brought 64 Cattle from Madison County, Ohio, part of which were fed by himself; weight at home 1,[illegible] lbs. This was one of the finest droves offered. [illegible]

MCPHERSON & HARRIS brought on a lot of 101 Ohio steers of good quality, which were sold by C. TODD at 8c.@10c. Home weight 700 lbs. average.

VALENTINE & MARTIN were selling on their own [illegible] 600 cattle of good quality, at [illegible] Net weight about 600 lbs.

JOHN [illegible] 2 three-year old Indiana Steers [illegible] weight 2,[illegible] lbs. These were sold by MILLER, HARRIS & Co., at [illegible]

[illegible] ULLERY forwarded 30 mixed Cattle from Mercer County, [illegible] by himself. A very fair lot. T. WHITE & Son were selling them at 8c.@10c.

T. F. MILLER brought 100 head of fine cattle from Champaign County, Ohio, which were sold by E. HOAG, for 9c.@10c. Home weight, 1,[illegible] lbs. HARING & DONAVAN took [illegible] at $76 each; E. PARMALEE [illegible] at $72 and 7 others brought $67 50 each. [illegible] sold 64 head at Albany, at about $[illegible] ℔ head.

BEACH & SMITH sold a lot of 115 Indiana cattle, owned by ANTHONY & CRAWFORD. This was a drove of common steers, weighing nearly 600 lbs. net, and brought 7c.@9c.

D. & L. [illegible] sold 48 head of Ohio cattle, owned by M. A. MILLER, of [illegible] County. This was a better lot, and brought 1½c.@10c. Sixty head of Ohio cattle were sold by the same parties, at Bergen, at about 8c.

FIFER & DUNCAN had on sale 58 head of Steers from Madison County, Ohio, averaging about [illegible] lbs. net. WM. BELDEN was selling them at 8½c.@9½c.

About 300 head of cattle were sold at Bergen at 8c.@9½c., or fully 1c. less than last week's prices—145 of them by E. T. GURNEY.

**MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.**

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $175. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $60 or $80. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

Notwithstanding the receipts of Milch Cows have been rather larger than the week previous, the supply is not sufficient for the demand, and prices tend upward. Milkmen have to increase their number to keep customers supplied at this season.

ALLERTON reports 29 Milch Cows received during the week. Good cows are scarce and in good demand. None left over. Prices have advanced a little. Three sold to-day for $125, or $65 each.

BROWNING reports 43 Milch Cows selling about as last week, or from $25@$60 per head. Demand moderate.

CHAMBERLIN reports 77 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $60@$65.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$60. Sales brisk, and hardly enough to supply the demand.

**VEAL CALVES.**

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, CHAMBERLIN's, and O'BRIEN's.

There is an active demand for Calves, which the supply, although much larger than last week, does not equal. They sell very readily at about ½c. advance over last week's prices.

ALLERTON reports 368 Veal Calves, selling for 6c.@7c., and a few at 7½c. Supply short and selling briskly.

BROWNING reports 87 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@6c. Demand fair and all sold at a trifling advance over last week's prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 112 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7½c.

O'BRIEN reports 73 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c. Short supply, and an advance of ½c. None on hand.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON's, BROWNING's, and CHAMBERLIN's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

The number of Sheep and Lambs offered the past week was very large, as will be seen by the tables, and former prices were not sustained. This afternoon sales were made with difficulty, and at a falling off of at least 50c. ℔ head from last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,690 Sheep and Lambs, which have been bringing fair prices previous to to-day. Sales now dull, or, in the words of a seller, "this is the dullest day we have had this year."

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,919 Sheep and Lambs. Market fair for good stock; prices range from $1 50 to $6 ℔ head. Quality fair. Receipts from New-York and Ohio; only a few hundred remain unsold. About 160 Sheep on their way to this market were drowned in attempting to swim ashore from the Knickerbocker on Monday night—404 were saved and are at this market to-day. G. HALLETT, of Albany, had 160 Sheep on board, and only saved three.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,138 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$6 ℔ head.

**SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 3.**

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of:

| Sheep and Lambs. | | Sheep and Lambs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | $87 50 | 55 | $150 00 |
| 120 | 410 25 | 130 | 505 87 |
| 40 | 149 50 | 60 | 203 88 |
| 129 | 489 88 | 91 | 330 00 |
| 51 | 216 75 | 30 | 86 87 |
| 161 | 453 25 | 165 | 341 00 |
| 194 | 591 00 | 34 | 85 50 |
| 59 | 164 00 | 138 | 487 16 |
| 33 | 124 00 | | |

HUME & BALDWIN report sales of:

| Sheep and Lambs. | | Sheep and Lambs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 351 | $989 95 | 11 | $41 25 |
| 181 | 549 50 | 180 | 487 50 |
| 158 | 371 25 | 498 | 1,540 30 |

THOS. E. LARKIN reports sales of:

| Sheep and Lambs. | | Sheep and Lambs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | $479 37 | 100 | $330 18 |
| 165 | 396 62 | 61 | 212 75 |
| 202 | 968 12 | 113 | 440 25 |
| 49 | 172 25 | 1,180 | 2,060 [illegible] |

BEACH, SMITH & JUDD, Sheep Brokers at CHAMBERLIN's, report sales for the week of

| No. | Amount. | Average Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 300 Sheep | $635 00 | $2 12½ |
| 6 Sheep | 46 00 | 5 75 |
| 301 Sheep and Lambs | 838 75 | 2 18½ |
| 33 Sheep and Lambs | 114 00 | 3 50 |
| 213 Sheep and Lambs | 667 88 | 3 15 |
| 13 Sheep | 91 00 | 7 00 |
| 371 Sheep | 1,374 00 | 3 75 |
| 300 Sheep | 600 00 | 2 00 |
| 181 Sheep | 678 75 | 3 75 |
| 124 Sheep | 401 25 | 3 25 |
| 58 Sheep | 251 75 | 4 75 |
| 8 Sheep | 52 00 | 6 50 |

**SWINE.**

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals have been free, and prices declined. Stock on hand large.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,732 stock Hogs, which have been sold at about 6c.@6½c. ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Stock large and sales dull.

Messrs. VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

| LIVE HOGS. | | DRESSED HOGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock hogs | 6 @6¼ | Corn-fed | 7¼@8¼ |
| Corn-fed, fat | 5⅞@6 | Distillery hogs | 7½@7⅞ |
| Distillery hogs | 5¾@5¾ | | |

Stock very heavy, a large number remaining unsold. About 1,437 have been received during the past week, viz.: 1,107 Western, 150 corn-fed State, and 200 Chillicothe distillery hogs.

MILLS & BARTLETT, No. 292 Washington-street, report commission sales of 1,900 Hogs. They say: The number arriving this week has given the butchers the control of the market completely, and prices have declined very materially. Good corn-fed Hogs may be set down at from 6c.@6½c. gross, and 7½c.@8c. dressed weight. Still-fed Hogs, gross weight, 5¾c.; dressed weight 7c.@7½c. Stock Hogs, 6c.@6½c.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

The Beef market was much better supplied yesterday and to-day, than the previous week, and there was a slight decline in the price of this kind of stock.

BEEF CATTLE—The offerings and sale of Beeves amounted to 1,097 head, the owners of which were divided among several States, as follows: 775 Pennsylvania, 146 from Ohio, 123 Virginia, and 53 from Maryland. Most of the Pennsylvania Cattle were from Chester Co., and they brought from $9 50@$10 ℔ 100 lbs. A lot of extra brought $10 25; 28 head of Ohio cattle sold at from $10@$10 50, and this was the highest figure realized. Common and middling sold at from $7 50@$9 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The offerings reached 8,000 head, but only 6,000 were disposed of, at prices ranging from $2 50 to $4 50 each. One lot of 400, from Ohio, sold at from $3 25 to $3 ℔ head, and 800 from Indiana were disposed of at $3 25.

HOGS—This market was very well supplied, and 1,000 head were soon sold, at from $7 75 to $8 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES—The supply of this kind of stock was rather better than last week; 200 were sold, at from $25 to $60 for Fresh Cows, $20 to $35 for Springers, and $15 to $25 for Feeders.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### Wholesale Produce Markets.

*Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There have been no important changes in the produce market during the past week.

Upon the whole, we have a very good supply of both vegetables and fruits, with the exception of peaches, which are from their scarcity advancing upon previous high prices. Although scarce and high, yet the trade in them is active, especially among those who can afford to buy at three dollars per basket.

Fine Bartlett pears, which have sold during the past week at a high price [illegible] our table of prices. [illegible] to farmers and gardeners as well worthy of more extended cultivation, and can assure them that it will be a long time before the market is overstocked.

Siberian crab-apples, for preserving, are selling for $3 ℔ bushel.

Blackberries are now arriving from the Catskill Mountains in moderate quantities.

Butter is more active, with rather a slight stock on hand.

The trade in eggs is moderately brisk at our quotations. Arrivals are mostly from Philadelphia and Canada.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl. | $2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Potatoes—Jersey, ℔ bbl. | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Potatoes—Dykeman, ℔ bbl. | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ℔ bbl. | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Potatoes—Sweet, Carolina, ℔ bbl. | 4 50 | @ | [illegible] |
| Onions—Red, ℔ bbl. | 1 75 | @ | 2 00 |
| Onions—White, ℔ bbl. | 2 00 | @ | [illegible] |
| Onions—℔ 100 strings | 4 50 | @ | 6 00 |
| Garlic—℔ 100 bunches | 6 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| Parsley—℔ doz. bunches | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ hundred | 10 00 | @ | 12 00 |
| Egg Plants, ℔ doz. | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Corn—Green, Sweet, ℔ 100 | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Carrots—℔ doz. bunches | 12 | @ | 25 |
| Beets—℔ doz. bunches | 18 | @ | 25 |
| Tomatoes—℔ basket | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cucumbers—℔ 100 | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Cucumbers—For Pickles, ℔ 1,000 | 1 [illegible] | @ | 1 75 |
| Lima Beans, ℔ basket | 75 | @ | 87 |
| Watermelons, ℔ 100 | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Muskmelons, ℔ bbl. | 75 | @ | 1 75 |
| Citrons—For preserving, ℔ hundred | 6 00 | @ | [illegible] |
| Cabbages—℔ 100 | 3 00 | @ | [illegible] |
| Cabbages—Red, ℔ 100 | 3 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Cauliflower—℔ 100 | [illegible] | @ | 10 00 |
| Whortleberries—℔ bushel | 3 00 | @ | 3 50 |
| Blackberries—℔ doz. quart boxes | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Pears—℔ bbl. | [illegible] | @ | 4 00 |
| Apples—First quality, ℔ bbl. | 2 50 | @ | 3 00 |
| Apples—Second quality, ℔ bbl. | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Apples—Common, ℔ bbl. | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Peaches—From Virginia, ℔ box | 3 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Peaches—Jersey, ℔ basket | 1 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Peaches—Delaware, ℔ basket | 2 25 | @ | 3 00 |
| Plums—Green Gage, ℔ bushel | 4 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Dried Apples—State, ℔ lb. | 4½ | @ | 5½ |
| Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ lb. | 3½ | @ | 4½ |
| Dried Peaches—℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Butter—Orange Co., ℔ lb. | 23 | @ | 26 |
| Butter—State, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb. | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Lard—in bbls. | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Lard—Kegs | 13 | @ | 13½ |
| Cheese—State, ℔ lb. | 8½ | @ | 9 |
| Eggs—State, ℔ doz. | [illegible] | @ | 19 |
| Fowls—℔ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Spring Chickens—℔ pair | 37 | @ | 1 00 |
| Bucks County, ℔ lb. | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair | 63 | @ | 1 50 |
| Turkeys—℔ lb. | [illegible] | @ | [illegible] |
| Geese—Each | 75 | @ | 1 37 |
| Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz. | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz. | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Woodcock—℔ doz. | 4 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Snipe—Yellow leg, ℔ doz. | 1 [illegible] | @ | 1 25 |
| Snipe—Grass, ℔ doz. | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Snipe—Sand, ℔ doz. | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Rock Snipe, ℔ doz. | [illegible] | @ | 75 |
| Plover Snipe—℔ doz. | 1 00 | @ | 1 12 |
| Robin—℔ doz. | 37 | @ | 50 |
| Reed Birds—℔ doz. | 37 | @ | 50 |

### Markets—Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and in fair request at $7 75 for Pearls and $7 06¼ for Pots ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c. ℔ lb.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $[illegible] ℔ ton.

BARK—Quercitron, No. 1, at Philadelphia, $38 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 27½c.@28c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is quite animated and with generally light, though pretty well assorted supplies, prices favor factors. Country dealers are the principal buyers; they come mainly from the South and West. Local jobbers purchase only as they are in need of stock, being indisposed to anticipate the probable requirements of their customers. We quote Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$3 00; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 42½@$1 75; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 @$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 85c.@$1 37½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 12½; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 50c.@75c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 55c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@90c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@65c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 80c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 45c.@60c.; Ladies City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 71½c.@$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 67½c.@90c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@4½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5¼c.@7c. ℔ lb.

BRICKS—Attract considerable attention at full rates. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 25@$4 50; Calisburg, $[illegible]; Philadelphia Front, $19@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, fire, $30@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $[illegible] ℔ M.

CANDLES—Are pretty active and steady. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 20c.@30c.; Adamantine, 25c.@28c.; and Mould Tallow, 13½c.@15c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $1@$1 12½; Roman, $3, $3 50; and Marble, $3 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Is rather more inquired for at firm prices. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50; Cannel Newcastle, $9; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$5 25 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, at about previous figures. Java, 14c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—The market is moderately active, and prices favor factors. New Sheathing, 29½c.; Old do., 23c.@24c.; Yellow do., 25c.@26c.; American Ingot, 28½c.@29c.; Chili Bars, 24c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 30c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is very moderate, and prices of shipping lots are a shade easier than shown by the annexed list, though spinners have to pay old rates for the small parcels they need. We revise our quotations, to correspond with the average current figures for each variety.

**NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.**

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| Middling | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 12½ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| Fair | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |

The editors of the Shipping and Commercial List published this morning, their regular annual statement of the Cotton trade of the port of New-York, from which we learn that Spinners took 135,424 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 211,291 bales last year, and 160,986 year before; or, 2,[illegible] ℔ week this year, against 4,062 last year, thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock, August 31, 1855 | bales 53,846 |
| Received since | [illegible] |
| Making a supply of | 486,585 |
| Deduct— | |
| Export to Foreign Ports | 256,464 |
| Stock, August 31, 1856 | 34,657 |
| | 291,121 |
| Leaving for Consumption | 195,464 |

Weekly Consumption—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1855-56 | bales 3,758 | 1850-51 | bales 2,680 |
| 1854-55 | 4,063 | 1849-50 | 3,066 |
| 1853-54 | 3,066 | 1848-49 | 3,046 |
| 1852-53 | 3,464 | 1847-48 | 3,070 |
| 1851-52 | 3,794 | 1846-47 | 3,006 |

DRY GOODS—We find no remarkably new features in this branch of trade. Domestic Cottons and Woolens are in very lively request, and for all that suit purchasers, especially those from country markets, full prices are being realized. The heavy auction sales of imported fabrics restrict private business therein, and importers still complain of the inadequateness of their regular success, compared with what they had early calculated upon. Stocks of foreign productions continue to accumulate, and though advices from the Old World do not indicate any prospective deterioration in the value of manufactured goods there, factors are generally anxious sellers on this side, as they dread an over-stocked market and the consequent depression in prices. The result of most of the auction sales of imported fabrics, thus far, has not been very unsatisfactory; but importers express some disappointment therewith, and anticipating a worse state of affairs, they are daily becoming less confident, and more anxious to dispose of all of their available supplies, that they do not consider safe and advisable to retain on their hands. Few purchasers cannot obtain any very tempting concessions, in buying selections actually adapted to their trade, as no serious change has occurred in the value of really desirable fabrics, though the tendency therein is towards irregularity and weakness.

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy ℔ piece.

EARTHENWARE—The demand is pretty brisk, and it is promptly met at previous quotations.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ℔ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 80 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod and saleable and firm at $3 75@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in fair request, and are still quoted at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1, $12@$13 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $[illegible] for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 for large No. 3, and $4 [illegible] for small and medium do. ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $20@$22 ℔ tc., and $22 50 ℔ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ℔ half-bbl. Pickled Herring bring $3 50@$5 50@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are in moderate supply and request, at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and [illegible] for Number 1. [illegible]

FLAX—Jersey is worth 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibit renewed vigor. The European intelligence [illegible] has stimulated the trade. The demand has improved, and prices of the most saleable descriptions have advanced 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. Fine receipts and high freights tend to impede the upward movement toward the close. The sales since our last reach about 7,000 bbls., in lots mainly at rates within the annexed range:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | [illegible] |
| Superfine State | [illegible] |
| Favorite and Extra State | [illegible] |
| Common to Good Michigan | [illegible] |
| Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake | [illegible] |
| Common to Good Ohio | [illegible] |
| Fancy Michigan | [illegible] |
| Fancy Ohio | [illegible] |
| Extra Michigan | [illegible] |
| Extra Indiana and Wisconsin | [illegible] |
| Extra Ohio | [illegible] |
| Fancy Genesee | [illegible] |
| Extra Genesee | [illegible] |
| Extra Missouri | [illegible] |

Canadian is doing better [illegible] sales having amounted to about [illegible] bbls., chiefly at $6 [illegible]@$7 ℔ bbl. Southern is [illegible] inquired for and is firmer. The sales since our last comprise about [illegible] bbls. low mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 10 and $8 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, and is worth $3@$[illegible] for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair supply and request, at $3 [illegible]@$3 87½ for Jersey, and $[illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $[illegible] ℔ puncheon.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited demand at essentially unchanged figures.

FRUIT—Light supplies prevent an active trade. Prices are unaltered. Raisins, $2 87½@$2 90 for Layer, and $3 [illegible] for Bunch, ℔ whole box. Sardines, [illegible] ℔ box [illegible] Currants, [illegible]; Leghorn Citron, 18c.@18½c.; Shelled Almonds, 31c.@32c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 38c.@[illegible] Almonds, 9½c.@14c.; Prunes, [illegible]; Filberts, 8½c.; Walnuts, 5c.@6c.; Brazil Nuts, [illegible]; Cocoa-Nuts, $[illegible]; Pine Apples, $[illegible] ℔ hundred; Pea Nuts, $1 [illegible]; Whortleberries [illegible] basket; Apples, $2@$3; and Dried Apples, [illegible] ℔ lb.

FURS—This branch of trade possesses but little interest.

GRAIN—WHEAT. In view of the favorable news per Persia, higher rates are claimed for desirable lots, which circumscribe the impeded operations, though there exists a fair inquiry both for home use and for export. The sales since our last have been confined to small parcels of fair Western White at $1 [illegible] do. Southern do. $1 62, and do. do. Red at $1 50 ℔ bushel. The nominal range for all kinds is from $1 35@$1 70 for inferior to very choice White; and $1 15@$1 55 for do. to do. Red, ℔ bushel. Good and prime lots are sparingly offered. There is more animation on the market than is needed to satisfy the requirements of purchasers thereof. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at improving prices; fair to prime quality is now worth from 88c.@90c. ℔ bushel. 7,300 bushels changed hands within a few days at proportionate rates. Oats are in pretty fair request, and generally command 48c.@50c. for State and Lake; 48c.@50c. for Canadian; [illegible] for Western; 45c.@46c. for Jersey, and 41c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal. White Beans, $1 75@$2 87½ ℔ bushel. Canadian Peas, $[illegible] $1 10 ℔ bushel. Supply and demand limited. Corn is briskly inquired for at much improved prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 100,000 bushels, at 60c.@65c. for unsound, heated and damp; 64c.@68c. for common to prime Mixed; 66c.@69c. for Northern and Southern Yellow; and 68c.@72c. for Southern White, ℔ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian continues brisk and firm, in quantities of from 10 to 20 tons, $60 each; from 25 to 50 tons, $56 each; from 51 to 100 tons, $[illegible] each; from 101 to 150 tons, $57 each; from 151 to 200 tons, $56 cash; from 201 to 500 tons, $55 cash; from 501 and upward, $55, 60 days, ℔ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 12c.@12½c. ℔ yard.

HAY—South American mixed, 23½c.@25½c. ℔ lb.

HAY—About 900 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains very quiet, being held for higher rates. Stock insignificant. Undressed American, $205@$215; old dressed do., $[illegible]; Russian, $[illegible] ℔ ton; Manila, 10c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are still in light supply and good demand at rising prices. Prime Buenos Ayres command 27½c.@28c.; Rio Grande, 26½c.@27c.; Orinoco, [illegible]; 25c.; dry Southern, 15c.@16c., and other descriptions at proportionate rates ℔ lb. Our available stock in first hands is about [illegible], against about [illegible] same date last year.

HONEY—Cuba, 70c.@72½c., in bond; [illegible] free, ℔ gallon. Stock and demand very limited.

HOPS—Appear quiet and languid at [illegible] for last year's crop, ℔ lb. New come in and sell slowly, at from 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $[illegible]; Rio Grande do. $12 75@$[illegible] ℔ hundred; mixed Western, 8c. each.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 15c.@20c.; Carthagena 22c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, [illegible]

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, [illegible]; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caraccas, [illegible] @$1 05 ℔ lb.

IRON—Continues in very [illegible] at about former quotations. Scotch Pig, $[illegible]; English Bar, $[illegible] for common, and $[illegible] for refined; Swedish Bar, $[illegible]; Sheet, 5¼c.@5¾c. for English, and 11c.@11½c. for first quality Russian. [illegible] Scotch Pig, about 7,500 tons.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 [illegible] ℔ M.

LEAD—Seems pretty brisk and steady at $6 [illegible] for Foreign, and $6 50 for Galena, ℔ 100 lbs. Bar, 6¾c. ℔ lb. Sheet and Pipe, [illegible] Stock of Pig Lead, 4,400 tons, against 1,350 tons same date last year.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is still freely purchased at buoyant prices. We quote Oak, (Slaughter,) light weights, 28c.@[illegible]; Middle, [illegible] @35c.; Heavy, (not bending,) 30c.@33c.; Dry Hide, [illegible]; Ohio, 30c.@33c.; Southern light, [illegible]; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; middle, do., do., 23½c.@24½c.; light Orinoco, 22c.@22½c.; middle do., do., 22c.@23½c.; heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 22c.@23c.; heavy Orinoco, &c., 22½c.@23c.; good damaged, 21c.@22c.; poor damaged, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 35c.@38c. ℔ lb. French finished Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins continue pretty brisk and firm.

LIME—Rockland is saleable and steady at 85c. for Common, and $1 25@$1 30 for Lump, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—With light receipts and a moderate stock prices are maintained, though the demand is not very animated.

MOLASSES—Remains inactive and languid. New-Orleans, 58c.@60c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 38c.@42c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Are in fair request at former rates. Cut, 3¾c.; Wrought, 7c.@7½c.; Wrought Horseshoe, 17c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid, with sales since our last of only about 400 bbls., in lots, at $20 37½ for mess, and $17 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, mainly at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is stiffly held; supply limited; demand fair. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. fair to Prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty actively sought after at previous quotations. The sales since our last consist of 500 bbls., at $8@$9 for Country Prime; $9@$9 25 for Country Mess; $[illegible]@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull, and it now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at irregular prices. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 14c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock of Carolina, 2,[illegible] tcs., against 1,975 same date last year.

SALT—Is generally less freely offered, and is in pretty good demand at steady prices. Turks Island, [illegible]; Cadiz and Lisbon, 19½c.@20c. and 28c. ℔ bush.; Liverpool, Ground, 90c.@95c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 37½@$1 40, ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¼c.@8¼c.; Refined, 8¾c.@[illegible] ℔ lb. Nitrate Soda, 5¼c.@5¾c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet, yet quoted at 13c.@14c. ℔ lb. American rough Flax is in moderate demand at $1 75 ℔ bush. Clean do. is unaltered. Calcutta Linseed is in demand, and it brings $2 25@$[illegible] ℔ bush. Timothy readily commands $3 75@$4 for mowed, and $3 25@$3 50 for small lots, ℔ bush.

SHOT—Drop, 8¾c.; Buck, 7¾c.@[illegible] ℔ lb.

SOAP—We heard that 200 boxes Castile were disposed of, at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are dull and infirm. The sales since our last consist of about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7¾c.@8½c. ℔ lb. No particular change to Refined.

TALLOW—There have been 12,000 lbs. Prime disposed of at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in pretty fair demand at steady prices.

TIN—Is dull [illegible] Banca, (cash,) 31½c.@32c.; Straits, (cash,) 31c.@31½c. ℔ lb.; Plates, ¼ X, $11 62½c.@$11 75; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9 25@$9 37½; Terne, Coke, $[illegible] ℔ box.

TOBACCO—The general inquiry is fair and prices are firm. We quote: Kentucky, 7¾c.@14c.; Mason County, [illegible]; St. Domingo, 16c.@18c.; Cuba, 18c.@24c.; Yara, 35c.@45c.; Havana, [illegible] and wrappers, [illegible]; Florida, wrappers, 15c.@60c.; Seed Leaf, [illegible]; Manufactured No. 1, 5s and 8s, [illegible]; med. 5s and 8s, 17@19c.; com. 5s and 8s, 14c.@16c.; common to good 10s, 13c.@18c.; Pounds, extra fine, 30c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, [illegible]; Pounds, medium, [illegible]; Pounds, common, 16c.; Pounds, [illegible]; Ladies' Twist, No. [illegible] @23c. ℔ lb. Sales of Manufactured during August, [illegible] pkgs. against [illegible] same month last year. Stock of Manufactured, Sept. 1, 1856, [illegible] pkgs.; 1855, 21,407 pkgs.

TWINE—Calcutta, 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Is generally in pretty brisk request at full rates. Supply, [illegible] and stiffly held.

ZINC—Sheet, 11c.@[illegible] ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were not so brisk; parties disagreeing about rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible]; Flour, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@[illegible] in bulk, and bags, [illegible] bushel; Heavy Goods, [illegible]; Beef, [illegible]; For other ports, [illegible] a Ship from Bremen to Bristol Channel, Deals, [illegible] the tor Rio or Malaga; Heavy Fine Staves, [illegible] and Grain on private terms; a Ship to New [illegible] cargo out free, thence to London, Sugar [illegible]; a Brig to Rio and back, $[illegible] ℔ bbl.—with an additional charge if calling at another port; a Brig 190 tons, to Falmouth, Jam., and back, $1,300; [illegible] 2,000 bbls., to Curacoa and back, $2,000; a Bark 400 tons, to Jamaica, thence to the Continent, on private terms.

# New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City [illegible] for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week. Single Copies [illegible] SIX DOLLARS a year.

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### For Steamer Illinois.

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### To Correspondents.

*Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.*

*We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.*

*Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.*

☞ The Massachusetts Whig State Convention met at Boston yesterday, and nominated a ticket for State Officers. Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing a decided preference for FILLMORE for the Presidency. Dr. LUTHER BELL, of Somerville, was selected as a candidate for Governor, and HOMER FOOTE, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor.

☞ Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY has written a letter reviewing Mr. CHOATE's epistle to the Whigs of Maine. He is particularly sarcastic upon Mr. CHOATE's assumption that the Republican Party is the representative of a geographical section, and retorts by asserting that slaveholders are a class and do not represent a geographical section.

## News From Europe.

The Cunard steamer *Persia*, with Liverpool and London dates to the 23d ult., one week later, arrived at this port yesterday. A rumor—for we can call it little else—prevailed, at the time the *Persia* left, that France and England had addressed an ultimatum to the Neapolitan Government, and that, in the event of a refusal to comply with their demands, their representatives were immediately to quit Naples. This report, we should add, is not generally credited. Still, the hostile attitude of France and England does not seem to affect the King of Naples, except, perhaps, to make him more perverse in his despotism. In answer to the threats of the two Powers, King BOMBA assumes a defiant attitude, and asks by what authority they dare to interfere in the internal government of his Kingdom? He, too, threatens, and says, in his last note, that, if this attack on his independence is pressed any further, he will appeal to the patriotism of his people, and, "trusting in his brave and faithful army, will repel force by force." Over this warlike reply of King BOMBA the London press grows mightily indignant, and the *Times* warns the Neapolitan monarch that even now the opportunity for conciliation has passed away.

The difficulty between Russia and the Allies, in regard to the occupation of Kars and the Isle of Serpents, seems to be in a fair way of settlement. Russia promises that Kars shall be evacuated within the six months specified by the Congress of Paris, and the eight or ten Russian soldiers who held possession of Serpent's Isle have been removed from thence by an English ship of war, and have been landed in Odessa.

The London press publishes and comments upon Mr. MARCY's recent State paper on the doctrine of privateering, as enunciated by the Congress of Paris and submitted to the great powers of the world. Most of the English journals support the American view, that private property, in time of war, should be respected by men-of-war, as well as by privateers. The London *Post* (Ministerial) is the only paper that opposes the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY. Several extracts on this subject from the British journals are published in this morning's TIMES.

From Spain we have nothing of importance. The difficulty with Mexico is said to be still unsettled.

Harvest reports from various quarters of Great Britain and Ireland are unfavorable. Recent rains have occasioned a great deal of damage. In Ireland the disease in the potato had again appeared, and within a few days had destroyed this vegetable throughout entire districts.

Among the miscellaneous news received by this arrival will be found an account of a desperate skirmish between a Prussian corvette and a large body of native pirates, on the coast of Morocco. Prince ADALBERT, of Prussia, who commanded the vessel, was severely wounded, besides twenty others more or less injured, out of a crew of seventy-five. Eight were killed. This incident has revived the talk of a European expedition against the pirates of the Morocco Coast, and to carry out which Prussia has asked the aid of England and France.

The Queen Dowager of Oude had arrived in England to plead her son's cause for the restoration of his Kingdom. An amusing account of the landing at Southampton of Her Majesty, her suite, her eunuchs, and her royal bag and baggage, is published elsewhere, and will doubtless be a gratification for the curious to read.

## Mayor Wood's Letter.

The letter of Mayor WOOD, which we published yesterday morning, is a curious document. Its main object is to show how Mayor WOOD has been thwarted in all his efforts to reform City abuses, by other City officials;—and it concludes, after shewing that the Mayor has, under existing laws, no power to secure or enforce good government, by accepting a nomination for reëlection tendered him by fifteen or twenty gentlemen of a class who have never taken any very active part in City politics, but who express the opinion that at the next session of the Legislature greater powers will be conferred upon the Mayor of the City of New-York. Without waiting, therefore, for the action of any political party,—indeed with the evident purpose of forestalling any such action, Mayor WOOD makes haste to declare himself a candidate for reëlection.

The official experience of the Mayor has been not a little remarkable. Previous to his nomination he was universally known to be one of the most ardent, zealous and unscrupulous party politicians in the State and in the country. His personal integrity was furthermore impeached by charges of the most serious character, formidably sustained and inadequately answered. He was nominated by a Convention of Democratic delegates, as a party Democrat. He joined the Know-Nothing Order and was also a candidate in their Convention; but failing to receive it, he abandoned the party and denounced its principles and objects. These are facts which, we believe, have never been denied. It is not singular that they should have created a very strong public distrust concerning his fitness for the position;—and when he was known to have been elected by a very small majority the general sentiment was one of regret.

Upon assuming the duties of his office, however, Mr. WOOD made an ostentatious proclamation of his purpose to consult exclusively the public good in the administration of its affairs,—and declared his intention to exercise not only the authority clearly vested in him, but even "doubtful powers" for the attainment of that end. His bold promises on this subject excited a good deal of astonishment and admiration. The merchants, bankers, and others who had been most distrustful of him, became all at once *his warmest admirers*;—and on every side there was manifested the utmost eagerness to support and second him in the great crusade upon which, with such a flourish of trumpets he had entered. No Mayor ever before found himself so popular or clothed with so much power to effect reforms. Many of his acts corresponded with his professions. He did accomplish some reforms; we do not doubt he needed support from other quarters which he did not get;—and we think it quite likely that he has reason to complain that aid was withheld which ought to have been extended to him.

But we do not consider this to be the true reason of his failure,—for failure it is,—in the City Government. We think there has grown upon the public mind a conviction of his *insincerity*,—of his disposition to use the powers of his office for party purposes, and of his personal ambition being decidedly stronger than his regard for the public good. His efforts at reform were suspiciously ostentatious. He attacked only those evils which had attracted public notice, and he did it in a way rather to excite comment than to secure reform. Dragging a score or two of unhappy girls from Broadway to the Tombs,—and issuing exultant bulletins over the poor exploit, while houses of prostitution blazed in every street with the splendor of their spoils, seemed a very ineffectual mode of ridding the City of this great evil. The two or three gamblers who were indicted, seemed to have been made scapegoats for the thousands who were left unmolested. Besides this, it was apparent that, in spite of his repeated protestations that *politics* should have no place in his administration, political considerations did nevertheless control his action. The Police Department continued to be filled with political partisans, and it was notorious that appointments in this and in other departments, had never been more rigidly political than under his administration. The worst abuses of former days, in this respect, were continued:—and some men now hold office under Mayor WOOD, whose sole claim to an appointment was the political service they had rendered. As the Presidential election drew nigh, the Mayor's purpose to take an active part in it became more and more manifest, and he finally declared his intention to use all the means at his command for the advancement of party objects. The public had been encouraged to believe that in his zeal for the reform of abuses in the City government, he had abandoned party politics. It was the destruction of this belief,—and the conviction that his partisanship was, after all, his ruling passion, and that all the power in his hands would be used for party ends, that induced the Legislature to reject his appeal for enlarged control in the affairs of the City government. It is not necessary to go into any detailed enumeration of the circumstances that led to this conviction. That it exists deeply and widely in the public mind, is in our judgment clearly shown by the lack of public confidence and support of which he makes complaint.

Mayor WOOD's acceptance of this nomination we regard as an effort to constrain the Democratic Party again to make him its candidate. Whether it will prove successful, remains to be seen.

## Democratic Desperation.

When the Democrats appeal to the Whigs for help, they must consider themselves in a very desperate condition indeed. The Buchaniers must be terribly alarmed, or they would not be calling upon the Old-Line Whigs to come over and aid them to elect their candidate. The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, says:

"We this day, then, appeal to our friends everywhere—the friends of the Union, *the Old-Line and patriotic Whigs, of many a well-fought field*—to come up to the work of saving our country from the piratical ambition of the worst combination of men who have been known since the days of CATILINE and ROBESPIERRE."

## [illegible]

There is no State in the Union where the American Party has a stronger hold than in Connecticut. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that, either in that State or in any other, the great body of those who joined that party for the correction of the evils which gave birth to it, will permit themselves to be used for the extension of Slavery by the men who control its machinery. As an indication of the state of feeling among the Americans of Connecticut, we give the following statement which was prepared by the President of the American Council in one of the towns of Windham County, after a *careful canvass of every Council in the County*, and which gives in the first column the number of members belonging to the Council, and in the second the number of those members who declare their intention to vote for FREMONT:

| Town Council. | Members. | Fremont. |
|---|---|---|
| Pomfret | 125 | 124 |
| Brooklyn | 105 | 104 |
| Hampton | 62 | 62 |
| Plainfield | 175 | 165 |
| Sterling | 80 | 70 |
| Valenten | 68 | 60 |
| Canterbury | 140 | 140 |
| Killingly | 270 | 270 |
| Windham | 225 | 220 |
| Chaplyn | 60 | 60 |
| Eastford | 50 | 48 |
| Putnam and Thompson | 300 | 275 |
| Woodstock | 230 | 225 |

This statement shows conclusively that the Americans of Connecticut have sacrificed nothing of their devotion to Liberty in their desire to reform the abuses of our naturalization laws. While they maintain their organization and cherish the principles on which it rests with undiminished zeal, they do not suffer themselves to be betrayed into aiding the extension of Slavery. So it will be throughout New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and all the Western States. Thousands and tens of thousands who are members of the American organization, are also friends of Freedom, and will surrender *neither* principle in the pending canvass. They know that in the Southern States, members of the American Order will vote almost *en masse* for Mr. BUCHANAN,—not because they abandon their American principles, but because they hold these subordinate to the interest of Slavery: and Northern members will themselves claim and exercise the same right to sustain the interests of Freedom, without thereby abandoning or compromising their principles on other subjects. The refusal of the State Council of Pennsylvania to indorse the Fillmore and Donelson ticket, shows that in that State members of the American Party intend to act upon their own convictions in regard to the extension of Slavery. The same thing will prove true throughout the Northern States.

## Political Retribution.

One of the most striking illustrations we have lately seen of the Eastern proverb, that curses, like chickens, come home to roost, is [illegible] by the transformation of the Albany *State Register* into a supporter of the Republican candidate. The *Register*, as is well known, was started by Mr. FILLMORE's friends in this State, in the year 1851, as the organ of the Hard-Shell faction of the Whig Party. Mr. FILLMORE himself was among the subscribers to the fund for starting the *Register*; but, in spite of the influential and wealthy gentlemen who gave their money and influence to maintain their organ, like all similar enterprises, it drooped for lack of that confidence on the part of the public, without which no paper ever did or ever ought to succeed. It has at last fallen into the possession of a proprietor who now uses it as a battering ram against the very parties who built it up; and in justice to its present conductor, we are compelled to say that it has never before given such manifestations of vital energy as since he assumed the management of it. Mr. SCOVILLE, the present Editor of the *Register*, has published a list of the contributors to the fund for its establishment, among whom we find the name of Mr. FILLMORE, then President of the United States, credited with the sum of one hundred dollars; of N. K. HALL, at that time Postmaster-General, for just double that sum, and again F. GRANGER and M. FILLMORE, jointly, for one thousand dollars. The Custom-House was put under contributions to the amount of twenty-six hundred dollars. The present publisher of the *Register*, with the very refinement of cruelty, insists that the originators of the paper shall continue to receive it, and will not stop sending it to them. Mr. FILLMORE must feel, if he reads the paper now, somewhat like BYRON's Eagle:

"—No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
Which winged the shaft that quivered in his heart.
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
He nursed the pinion (gave the money) that impelled the steel."

Aspiring politicians should lay the moral of the fate of the *Register* to heart, and bear in mind that, if no established newspaper is willing to support their cause voluntarily, it will be useless to hire them to do it. Newspaper support is only valuable when it is not purchaseable.

## The Ovation to Bully Brooks.

We trust that no one into whose hands our paper falls to-day, will fail to read the account of the ovation to Bully BROOKS, at Columbia, which we extract from the *Carolina Times*. Of course, its authenticity cannot be questioned, though it is difficult to believe that such a scene could have been enacted in one of the Original States of our Union. Here is a man returning home to his constituents, after having committed a ruffianly act for which he was fined in a criminal court, and a majority of the members of Congress decided him unworthy to sit among them as an equal; but he is received by the people of his State with the highest honors they can bestow upon him, and complimented with costly presents, as though he had rendered some important service to the country instead of affixing a foul stain upon its honor. But the most remarkable part of the affair is the speech of BROOKS himself, which is as good a Republican document as need be desired; for every thinking man will naturally say, that if the election of BUCHANAN is to give power to a party that honors BROOKS as its representative, [illegible] it is the duty of every patriot of labor [illegible]. BROOKS is, of course, a champion of BUCHANAN, and boldly avows that if FREMONT should be elected—

"It was his deliberate opinion that on the 4th of March next the people of the South should rise in their might, march to Washington, and seize the archives and the Treasury of the Government."

That is the kind of feeling which is to be nursed into power by the election of BROOKS' candidate, and the manner in which power would be wielded by that party may be inferred from the following candid avowal:

"He rather wished the Army Appropriation bill would not pass, because it would effect the removal of the United States soldiers from Kansas and leave the people of the South free to go there and cut the throats of LANE and his Abolition comrades."

BROOKS by himself is of no great account, and neither his ruffianism nor his ravings would be entitled to a passing notice beyond what we bestow upon any other disturber of the public peace; but BROOKS as the representative of a sovereign State, their acknowledged champion, and the advocate of a Presidential candidate, is quite another matter.

## Good News for the Farmer.

It is not a month since we congratulated the country on the result of another glorious Grain harvest throughout the Union. It was then predicted that France and England would again have extensive recourse to our overflowing granaries, as in 1855, although their own harvest might promise fair. The accounts received by the *Persia* yesterday bring the evidences of this demand much earlier than we had anticipated, and although fair allowance should still be made for the sudden and frequent changes in the English harvest weather, which in the end may prove favorable to an average yield, there is scarcely a remaining doubt that the general supply throughout Europe will fall short of the wants and ability of the people to consume good bread unless the United States be largely drawn upon. This remark applies more particularly to Wheat and Flour. There is another feature in the present news of the highest importance to the American farmer, and to our Railway lines employed in the transportation of Breadstuffs. The Potato disease has reappeared in Ireland and in some districts of England, and, the fact having been made known in Liverpool, an immediate rise occurred in Indian Corn, of which the United States enjoy almost the exclusive supply to the British ports. As a substitute for the Potato, it was found of the utmost importance during the Irish famine of 1847, and, since then, has not only grown in favor for Bread, but, in England, for Cattle feed also. As this is the first news of the injury to the Potato, it will, of course, be acted upon with some degree of caution until further accounts of the arrest or progress of the disease. The chances are, however, that in England, where the sensitiveness on the food supply is extreme, the present advance on Indian Corn will be well supported until all apprehension shall have been completely removed. And this will give our farmers good prices for an important staple, and our Railways at the West a large addition to their freight traffic, in an article which can only pay the charges for transportation by Railway when prices are well up.

## Safety of the Arabia.

We are happy to learn that the *Arabia* has been heard from so near her port that there can be no doubt of her safe arrival in Liverpool. The *Persia* reports having spoken her inside of Cape Clear, on Sunday, the 24th ult., so that she would arrive in the Mersey the next day.

## The Meat Markets.

The surplus of Beef cattle last week, with another large supply for the present week, and the absence of any combination among the brokers, reduced the prices of beef very materially yesterday. But very few of the very best cattle brought over 10c. ℔ ℔. for the dressed carcases, while a large number of very good quality were sold from 9c.@9½c., and many of medium quality went below 9c. As we have all along stated, there is no deficiency of cattle in the country, and except on chance days when temporary causes exert a special influence, there is no immediate prospect of higher prices than have been obtained this week. The supply of Mutton is about on a par with the demand, and prices have not materially changed.

☞ We learn that Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Mass., is under an engagement to address the Young Men's Rocky Mountain Club of the Fifteenth Ward, on the 11th inst. There is no man now prominent in political affairs who would be likely to attract a larger audience; and the gallant gentleman from Massachusetts will be greeted heartily by the young Republicans of New-York.

☞ GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Esq., of the firm of PALMER, COOK & CO., has published a card denying that Col. FREMONT is in any manner connected with that firm.

## Academy of Music.

Old operas certainly draw well, DONIZETTI's especially. There was a splendid house last night to witness the inimitable "Lucia," a good tempered and critical house too, if those two opposite elements can be combined in an audience. The feature of the evening was of course the *début* of the new tenor Signor TIBERINI, a gentleman concerning whom rumor has been busy, and romance too, for that matter. The Signor is not inexperienced in the kind of ordeal that he went through last night, having already débuted in three or four leading musical cities. The task, however, must have been more difficult here, on account of the ancestral exigencies to which tenors are exposed. For instance, last night Signor TIBERINI had not only to support a heavy *rôle*, but a weighty pedigree. Considering the ponderosity of the latter, it is really creditable that a moderate sized man got through so bravely. Seriously, Signor TIBERINI succeeded in making a very favorable impression last night. He is an artist of merit; with a voice of the *robusto* kind, excellently trained, and thoroughly under control. He can do more with a somewhat thin organ than most artists with greater powers, precisely because he knows the length, depth, and breadth of his capacities. Signor TIBERINI may be ranked with BRIGNOLI and BOLCIONI, but is not, we think, likely to supplant either of those artists in the public regard.

The Opera was only moderately given; the *finale* to the second act being especially weak.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—The academical year began on Thursday last. The class which has just entered numbers 12[illegible]—the largest ever admitted. The work of erecting the new College Chapel, with the receipts of the legacy of the late SAMUEL APPLETON, has begun, and the granite foundation is nearly completed.

The Newburyport *Herald* reports that the blue fish, the enemy of all other fishes, have filled the waters, driving away cod, mackerel and all others usually found in that vicinity. It is blue fishing or nothing now.

On Monday, Aug. 17, Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, officiated in St. Paul's, Burlington, assisted by three of his sons in Holy Orders, one of them being a Priest, and two Deacons.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

## News from Washington.

THE BRITISH BARK RESOLUTE TO BE REFITTED AT NEW-YORK—THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The bark *Resolute* abandoned by the British in the Arctic Ocean, and for the purchase of which from the American sailors, an appropriation was made by Congress, for the presentation of her to the British Government, will be refitted at New-York. Captain HARTSTEIN has been tendered the command.

Orders have been determined on by the Cabinet, to go out by the next steamer to the Government officers of California, relative to the revolutionary affairs in that State. The character of the orders has not yet been revealed.

## Massachusetts Politics.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION—FILLMORE INDORSED—CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Whig State Convention assembled in Faneuil Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. About 500 delegates were present. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP was chosen President. Among the Vice-Presidents are NATHAN APPLETON, JOHN H. THAYER, JOSIAH BRADLEE, and other leading Whigs.

The Convention was addressed at great length by Mr. WINTHROP, also by GEO. S. HILLIARD, J. THOMAS STEVENSON, Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, and others.

All the leading speakers expressed a decided preference for FILLMORE for the Presidency.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

*Resolved*, That while this Convention recognizes the fact that the Whig Party has as yet no distinct Presidential candidate of its own in the field, yet we cannot refrain from signifying our preference for MILLARD FILLMORE over the other candidates who have thus far been nominated for the Presidency, on account of his eminent personal qualifications for that office, and the signal ability with which he has heretofore discharged its duties.

On the first ballot for a candidate for Governor, Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, of Somerville, had 215 votes; THOMAS ASPINWALL 104; and all others 61. The nomination of Dr. BELL was then made unanimous.

The nominations for other State officers are as follow:

*For Lieutenant-Governor*—HOMER FOOTE, of Springfield.

*For Attorney-General*—JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New-Bedford.

*For Secretary of State*—WM. T. LINCOLN, of Worcester.

*For Treasurer*—JOHN SARGENT, of Cambridge.

*For Auditor*—JOSEPH MITCHELL, of Nantucket.

## Pennsylvania Politics.

THE MEETING OF THE EDIE AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

T. L. GIFFORD, Secretary of the Pennsylvania American State Council, denies that a resolution endorsing Mr. FILLMORE was pending at the adjournment of the Lancaster Council. He says that no such resolution was submitted, as the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE was endorsed and ratified at Harrisburg in May last, and consequently that there was no necessity for consideration of the subject.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT HONESDALE.

HONESDALE, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democracy held a mass meeting here, to-day. Speeches were made by Ex-Governor BIGLER, Senator BROADHEAD and E. B. SCHNABEL.

## Maryland Whig State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Old-Line Whig State Convention assembled in this city this morning. It is largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevails. A resolution was adopted to send eight delegates from the State at large, and four from each Congressional District to the National Convention on the 17th instant.

## Political Demonstrations in Maine.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

A congratulatory meeting of the citizens on the passage of the Army bill was held here to-night, when Messrs. GEORGE EVANS and JONATHAN APPLETON made speeches.

About two thousand Republicans assembled at Gray to-day, and were addressed by Messrs. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, VAN WAGNER & others.

## Fillmore Convention at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 3.

A Fillmore Convention was held here to-day. Nearly 300 Delegates, from all parts of the State, were present. Hon. AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Middletown, was the President, and RUSSELL HOTCHKISS and HENRY SHERMAN, Secretaries. Ex-Governor CHAS. HAWLEY, of Stamford, and Ex-Governor GREEN KENDRICK, of Waterbury, were chosen Electors at Large; and S. D. SPERRY, AUSTIN BALDWIN, F. B. LOOMIS and CHARLES O. BELDEN, District Electors.

## Democratic Mass Meeting at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Democrats of Rhode Island held a mass meeting here to-day. Some seven to eight thousand persons were present. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. PHILIP ALLEN presided. The meeting was addressed by Hon. D. A. SMALLEY, of Vermont, Hon. W. B. SAYLES, of this city, Hon. NATHAN PORTER, of Cranston, and others. Letters were read from Hons. LEWIS CASS, RUFUS CHOATE, JOHN VAN BUREN, HOWELL COBB, and others, regretting their inability to be present.

## The Southern Storm.

MARINE DISASTERS—NEW-YORK VESSELS ASHORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The storm of Monday was very severe in the lower part of the Chesapeake. The Norfolk steamers were unable to leave in consequence of it. The steamer *Joseph Whitney*, from Boston, due yesterday morning, was obliged to lie to ten hours off Cape Henry. She came up this morning. Her store door, wheelhouse and part of the guard on the larboard side were carried away. Four schooners and three barks, loaded with coal, and supposed to be New-York vessels, are ashore between Old Point and Black River Point. Three large schooners are also ashore at Craney Island.

## News from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence on the 28th ultimo. The news from Utah is unimportant. The *Deseret News* says that owing to a combination of drouth, cold weather, and grasshoppers, the crops would be short. There is nothing from New Mexico.

## Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

The distillery of JOHN GERKER & Co., with six frame houses adjacent, in the suburbs of this city, were burnt yesterday afternoon. Loss $50,000; very little insurance.

## Brown University Commencement.

The Phi Beta Kappa of Brown University have elected BENJ. F. THOMAS, of Worcester, Mass., President.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society, viz.: CHARLES HART, Esq., Class of 1841; ASA MESSER GAMMELL, A. M., Class of 1841; CHARLES M. ALLEN, M. D., Class of 1847; EDWARD H. MAGILL, Class of 1852. The Orator was Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON.

The Literary Societies were disappointed in their Poet, WM. C. RICHARDS, who did not appear.

The address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry was delivered by Rev. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., Professor of Theology in Rochester University, New-York.

The Triennial Catalogue of the graduates of Brown University states the whole number enrolled on the lists of the University 2,[illegible], of whom 1,[illegible] are regular graduates, and 415 medical and honorary. Of this number, 9[illegible] are no longer among the living. The members of the first eleven classes have all disappeared, and we meet no name on the list without a star, to indicate decease, till we reach the class of 1786, where that of EDMUND FREEMAN stands alone; and from 1786 to 1790, the solitary name of ELI KING stands unstarred among the successive classes. The class of 1802, for example, has lost nearly half its members, while that of 1803 presents but five stars among its thirty names. The classes of 1825 and 1828 have lost but a single member each, while the classes of 1827 and 1829 have together lost twelve.

[illegible] Slavery as [illegible] the only form of slavery that has survived the [illegible] judices of mankind and given rise to abolition; the only kind of slavery which has not been until recently universal. The experience, the question and the history of mankind [illegible] ... [illegible]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a range of one and two story brick stables, running along the south side of Willow-street, and extending from Seventh-street almost to Marshall. The stables belonged to the Commonwealth, [illegible] the northwest corner of Callowhill and Marshall streets, and there were numerous frame sheds, &c., in the yard. The flames when first discovered were raging in the Western end of the range of stables first described. In consequence of the combustible material with which the structures were filled, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire structure was in a blaze. There were about thirty horses in the building, all of which, with the exception of five, were rescued. The horses that were burned presented a horrible spectacle this morning. Two of the horses burned were valued at $2,000. The loss upon the buildings destroyed or damaged is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to incendiarism.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 3d.*

THE CALIFORNIA WAR BONDS.—We understand that Mr. DENVER, the efficient and popular representative in Congress from California, remains in this city during the recess to expedite the closing up the California war bonds business with the Government. As thousands in and out of his State are interested in the speedy settlement of this vexatious business, this will be good news for them.—*Washington Star.*

EMMA JANE, daughter of DANIEL ELLIOTT, of Smithfield, R. I., died on Sunday of hydrophobia. Her age was three years. She was bitten in the arm by a mad dog five weeks since, but the wound apparently healed, until Friday last, when alarming symptoms appeared and she died in great agony. A son of Mr. ELLIOTT was also bitten.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOOK HERE!! THE PRETTIEST PREPARED and most delightful article for toilet use in America is FONTAINE'S SOLIDIFIED CREAM OF WILD FLOWERS. For washing, shaving, imparting a beautiful softness, [illegible] and beauty to the hands, and [illegible] and teeth, and, above all, [illegible] ... [illegible] KING and G. W. [illegible], Agents.

FALL 1856.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL and large supply of Fall and Winter cassimeres and vestings, comprising all the most desirable plaids, [illegible] and new style silks. We also desire to call attention to our [illegible] comprising satins, brocade, moleens, and fine heavy [illegible] rifle green and fancy colors. A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. [illegible] Broadway, up Stairs.

FOR FANCY ARTICLES AND TOYS, GO TO ROGERS' extensive bazaar of fancy goods, &c., [illegible] Broadway. Every variety [illegible] ... [illegible]

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for Winter use as when taken from the vines. Trade supplied by B. F. TORREY, [illegible] New-York.

NEW STYLE OF SOFT HAT FOR YOUNG MEN.—THE CASHMERETTE.—GENIN has just received an [illegible] of the latest style of soft hats introduced [illegible] It is called the Cashmerette, and is superior in [illegible] ... [illegible] GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only AMERICAN SAFES that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. THE PATENTEE PLACED $1,000 IN GOLD in the one exhibited at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and invited all the PICK-LOCKS in the WORLD TO OPEN THE SAFE, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity. [illegible] ... S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 3 Murray-st., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES FOR QUILTING, &c. [illegible] ... I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. [illegible] Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelles, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, [illegible] ... GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS AT UNPRECEDENTED reduced prices.—Coffee cups and saucers [illegible] dozen; dining plates [illegible] ... [illegible] China and glass at the China Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, above 11th-st. [illegible]

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall importations of ENGLISH AND FRENCH CARPETING, comprising every description and grade from the most costly to the cheapest fabrics. English Brussels, good styles and quality, [illegible] per yard.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible. [illegible] ... at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.—NOTICE—THE RATE OF FREIGHT by the Steamers of this Line from Liverpool [illegible] ... E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. [illegible] ... BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Office hours for consultation from 9 to 4 daily. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FALL HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., will offer the new styles of hats for the coming season on Monday, Sept. 1. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., between Liberty-st. and Maiden-lane.

BEEBE & CO., No. 156 BROADWAY, HAVE THE Autumn fashion for gentlemen's hats now ready. They have also on hand their usual assortment of French silk and traveling hats and caps.

BELLS! BELLS!!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

## WANTED.

## BOARDING.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## DRY GOODS.

## MILLINERY.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

## BOARDING.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## STATIONERY.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

A highway robbery was committed in Spruce-street, near William-street, (Fourth Ward side,) about [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning. While two half-intoxicated [illegible] were passing along they were [illegible] assaulted by a party of three [illegible] who knocked them down, and robbed one of them of his watch—a gold one. The man who was robbed was first struck on the head with a heavy cane, so powerful as to break the bludgeon in two. The assailed party cried loudly for help, but the police did not reach the spot until all was over, and the villains had escaped.

[illegible]

WILLIAM DUNN, one of the drivers of a Madison-avenue and Wall-street Stage, was very seriously injured between 12 and 1 yesterday morning by being thrown from his box to the pavement. While turning the corner of Maiden-lane and Nassau-street, one of the hind wheels came off, which caused the vehicle to careen so suddenly that the driver was precipitated from his seat to the pavement with great violence. He was taken up insensible, and with a terrible cut on the head. He was conveyed to the City Hospital by officers [illegible] and [illegible] of the Second Ward, and died soon afterwards.

RECKLESS DRIVING—RUNNING OVER A WOMAN.

A carman named John Taylor was brought before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of reckless driving, &c. The prisoner, while driving at a rapid pace through one of the streets of the Tenth Ward, ran over Mrs. Christiana Brown, residing at No. 90 Sheriff-street. He was committed for examination.

HAD THEIR LEGS BROKEN.

Two boys, named Thos. Rosenburgh and William Mansfield, each aged about 7 years, while playing on a pile of lumber in Thirty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, about 6 o'clock on Tuesday night, had their legs broken by the fall upon them of a portion of the lumber. One was taken to his home, and the other was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

KILLED ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

An unknown woman was run over and killed on the Harlem Railroad, near Fifty-seventh-street, about 8½ o'clock Tuesday evening. She was struck on the head by the 8 o'clock train from the City, and lived but a few moments afterwards. The body was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house. It appears that deceased was intoxicated, and either fell or laid down upon the track. She was about 35 years of age, and had on a calico frock and hood.

ARREST OF MR. LELAND.

Mr. William Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, was arrested yesterday, and brought to the Lower Police Court, for the assault committed by him the previous evening upon Col. Thompson, one of the Governor's Aids. The case will be examined to-day.

### That Confidence Man.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your account of the arrest of C. W. Bufford and a dozen others you give the credit of the arrest to the police—just where it does not belong. The facts were as follows: On the 15th of August Bufford swindled Freeman & Bennett out of watches and jewelry to the amount of $[illegible]. On the same day Mr. Freeman called on Messrs. Seymour, Hoyt & Co., [illegible], corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, and described to them the swindler, with the request that Mr. Freeman should be sent for if the vagabond made his appearance there. On Monday morning last Bufford turned up at Messrs. Seymour, Hoyt & Co.'s store, and selected two gold watches, chains, &c., "all his order" as usual. Mr. Hoyt sent immediately for Mr. Freeman, by whom he was identified and arrested in the bar-room of the United States Hotel—without the assistance of any policeman. X.

### Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge BETTS has sent down a decision in the following case, heard before him in April last:

[illegible]

*Jos. Rowley vs. The Brig Jane Alston.*—This suit was brought to recover the sum of about $900, for supplies alleged to have been furnished to the brig. The libel alleged that the brig, in the year 1850, put into St. George's, in Maine, where repairs were done to her at the request of Peter Anderson, her master and owner, by a Mr. Gilman; that the brig then went to Boston, where Gilman was about to take proceedings against her to enforce his claim, and [illegible] Anderson applied to the libelant to indorse his note for the amount due, which he did, and was afterwards compelled to pay it. And the libelant claimed to have a lien on the brig for the amount of the note, as also for a bill of supplies furnished to her by him in Boston, amounting to $[illegible].

Wood & Pearson, the claimants of the brig, for answer, alleged that they afterwards bought her in St. John's, her home port, being assured by Anderson that there was no lien upon her, and they denied that the libelant had any claim against her for any amount whatever.

Evidence was given on both sides as to the transaction, in Boston, quite contradictory, Anderson testifying that he gave the libelant his note for $[illegible], which the libelant was not to enforce in case the note indorsed by him was not paid, and which he still held; and the libelant's witnesses testifying that it was expressly agreed that he should have a lien on the brig for the amount of that note.

The Court now gives a decree in favor of the libelant for the sum of $[illegible], without costs to either party.

For libelant—Mr. Van Vleck. For claimants—Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 3.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

DIVORCES.

*John [illegible] vs. Elizabeth Lockman.*—Sentence of nullity of marriage; the defendant at the time having another husband being undivorced.

*Leonard Burnham vs. Mary Ann Burnham.*—Divorce granted on the ground of adultery on the part of the wife, and the child, which is under age, to be given into the custody of the father.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A Grand Jury was impanneled yesterday in this Court, there being a sufficient number present to form a quorum of those worthy citizens who were summoned to serve their country in that capacity. The list of those thus impanneled is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jos. F. Frazer, | John A. Appleby, | Abijah T. Kerr, |
| Chas. H. Moore, | John C. Baker, | Ellis [illegible], |
| James Hadley, | Robert Carter, | Wm. [illegible], |
| David Ramsay, | Patrick Crowe, | Peter [illegible], |
| Charles Townsend, | Edward Fox, | David Thorne, |
| | Wm. Williams. | |

[illegible]

After the Grand Jury had retired, William Davis, the [illegible], pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. It will be remembered that he recently obtained from Mr. John Millward, of No. 360 Bowery, two gold watches, one chain, one finger-ring, and one breast-pin, valued at $[illegible]. He tried the usual confidence game with the owner of the store, selected the goods, asked to be allowed to take them a few doors off and [illegible], was permitted to take them, [illegible], and was soon to [illegible] in a pawnbroking establishment, and was caught in the act of pledging them. The Recorder will sentence him on Saturday.

Patrick [illegible] and Michael [illegible] pleaded guilty to a charge of [illegible] larceny. They were indicted for burglary. Sentence on Saturday.

[illegible]

## LONG ISLAND.

### Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon—the President, ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Williamsburg Gas Light Company, asking the Board to reconsider their action in refusing to permit them to commute their taxes. Laid on the table.

A communication was also received from the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, asking a reconsideration of the report adopted refusing them privilege of commuting their taxes. The report was reconsidered, and after considerable discussion readopted without amendment.

*County Penitentiary.*—The keeper of the County Penitentiary reported that on the 1st inst. there were 163 prisoners in that institution; Males, 104; females, 59. Committed during the past month, 135—males, 69; females, 66. Discharged, 134—males, 87; females, 38. Placed on file.

After the transaction of some business of no general interest the Board adjourned.

### Pleading Baby.

A German, named CHARLES CLAGHORN, was brought before Judge MORRIS, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, on habeas corpus. [illegible] appeared as counsel and demanded the discharge of CLAGHORN from the United States service on the ground that he was under 21 years of age when he enlisted. After hearing argument an order for his discharge was made.

CLAGHORN has been attached to the Fourth Artillery, stationed in Fort Hamilton, under the command of Major MORRIS. He enlisted three years ago, and seems to have been a pretty hard case, and will be no great loss to the service, as he entered the court with a ball and chain attached to his ancle, placed there by sentence of court-martial for desertion.

### Brooklyn City Court.

This Court has been adjourned to the 8th inst. by Mayor HALL, owing to the absence of Judge CULVER.

*King's County Court of Sessions.*—Before Judge [illegible] and Justices [illegible] and SCHOONMAKER.—This Court assembled in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Only seven Grand Jurors answering [illegible]

[illegible] their names, they were discharged, and Friday [illegible]. Twenty-two of the Petit Jurors were present. The Court adjourned to Friday, without transacting any further business.

### Brooklyn Central Dispensary.

From the report of the month of August it appears that during the month 590 patients were treated in this institution. Adults, 346; children, 64; males, 93; females, 147.

Nativity.—United States, 94; Ireland, 114; England, 15; Canada, 3; Germany, 7; Scotland, 1.

Diseases.—Surgical, 69; fevers, 21; bowels and head, 79; skin diseases, 19; chest and throat, 19; eye and ear, 5; diseases of females, 19; pregnancy, 59; nervous system, 12. Prescriptions gratuitously dispensed, 916.

### Burglar Committed.

The burglar, WILLIAMS, arrested by private watchman BRADFORD, while escaping from the house of SAMUEL MCLANE, corner of Hicks and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn, Tuesday night, was brought before Justice BLACKMAN yesterday, when he waived an examination, and was committed for trial. He had two accomplices both of whom escaped.

### Found Drowned.

The body of FELIX GUNN was found on Tuesday floating in the water at the foot of South Tenth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn. Deceased has been missed since last Saturday night, and it is supposed that he fell into the river while intoxicated. He leaves a wife and several children, who reside in North Fifth-street.

### Bigamy.

A colored man, named JOHN H. RITCH, was committed by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn on Tuesday, to answer a charge of bigamy. He married MARY RITCH in Philadelphia, July 1848, and she is yet living. In November, 1854, he married CECILIA THOMPSON, of No. 44 Watt-street, New-York.

The young men, PERRIN and REED, arrested in Brooklyn Tuesday for having a counterfeit one-dollar bill, were brought before Justice SMITH yesterday and committed for further examination.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Young Men's Christian Association.

The monthly meeting of the members of this Association was held at their rooms on Monday evening, at which there was a large attendance. The evening was occupied principally in a discussion on the means best adapted to promote the spiritual interests of the young men of Jersey City. It was finally decided to hold a Young Men's Prayer Meeting on the Tuesday evening following the second Sabbath in each month, in addition to the Sunday morning prayer meeting.

### Preaching in the Elysian Fields.

Rev. Mr. PATTON held forth to a large, promiscuous crowd in the Elysian Fields, on Sunday afternoon. The text was Isaiah i., 18: "Come now and let us reason together; though your sins be as scarlet." The character and influence of these meetings are spoken of in the highest terms by all who have attended them.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEST CHANCE IN THE WORLD TO MAKE MONEY.—The way to do it is to put money in thy purse and call at the office of ELLITHORP & FOX, No. 314 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, where you can find some of the most valuable patents extant, viz:

*Sims' Patent Stub or heads for connecting-rods.*
ELLITHORP's Patent Portable Gas Generator.
WEIR & ALBAUGH's Patent Corn Planter.
ELLITHORP's Patent Cast-Iron Pavement.
MALLORY's Patent Haversack Machine.
SHAFFER's Patent Portable Steam Engine.
[illegible]'s Patent Steam Cut-off.
and the only reliable Safety Railroad Switch in the world.

PARTNER WANTED—With $1,000 capital, to enter a splendid manufacturing business, vicinity of New-York, yielding immense profits. For sale—A grocery store, Lawrence-st., doing a splendid business, $350. Also, a superior bakery, Delancey-st., using 40 barrels flour per week, $450. Also, splendid little millinery store, Bowery, 9 years established, doing fair business. Price $100. Apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

PARTNER WANTED—In an established hardware business in Dubuque, Iowa. A person well acquainted with both retail and wholesale business; one who has some capital and sufficient experience to take charge of a hardware business. Large amount of capital not so much an object as business talent and character. One that understands the German language preferred. Address M. S., Post-Office, Box No. 808, Dubuque, Iowa.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash or approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

$2,000 A YEAR.—AN AGENT WANTED in every town in the Union, to manufacture an article of daily consumption; can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. Full particulars on the receipt of 12½ cents. Address J. T. HORNE & CO., Box No. 4,581, New-York.

COAL YARD FOR SALE.—Lease and fixtures of a well-established coal-yard, doing a cash business of 6,000 tons per annum. Rent very low. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Price $1,500. Address ISAAC, Times Office.

$3,500.—HOTEL FOR SALE.—The furniture, fixtures and lease of a hotel on the west side of the City, and being in a good location for transient business, offers great inducements. For further information apply at HOWES & CO.'S, No. 34 Nassau-st.

$300.—PERSONS HAVING THIS AMOUNT can hear of an opportunity of investing the same in a coal operation, in which $2,000 can be realized in a reasonable time, without services. For particulars address Box 1,508 Post-Office.

TO HATTERS.—A man, having some knowledge of hatting, may hear of an opportunity of engaging in that business with an interest in an established concern. Reference given to one who has a few thousand dollars capital. Address J. S. & CO., office of this paper.

$1,000 TO $1,500.—An excellent business for sale, paying 100 per cent. Satisfactory explanation given for selling. Apply to R. C. DOWNING, No. 1 Centre-st.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A clothing store and fixtures for sale, in an adjoining city, with 3 years' lease—an established stand. Address A. B. C., Times office.

MILLS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two run French burr stones, with gearing complete. Apply to No. 400 Water-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing

One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.

Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 222, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, [illegible].

Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 12 inclusive.

Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)

The above bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.

WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$250 REWARD.—Stolen from the subscriber Aug. [illegible], a HORSE, WAGON and HARNESS; horse, yellow bay, 16 hands high, short tail, three white feet, cuts his knees, right fore leg swollen from ankle joint to above the knee; leather-shifting gipsy-top wagon, with full elliptic springs, double perch, deep square body, [illegible] New-York. $100 will be paid for the recovery of the property, and $150 for the conviction of the thief, by HATHORN & LIVINGSTON, No. 83 1st-st., Williamsburg.

LOST OR STOLEN—Two PROMISSORY NOTES, Nos. 11 and 12, dated Feb 1, 1856, drawn by A. Fuller & Sons, to the order of and indorsed by A. Fuller, payable at the City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, for $2,574 20, each; maturing Feb. 4 and March 4, 1857. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped.

DENISON, WILLIAMS & CO.
Nos. 15 and 17 Cortlandt-st.

STRAY MARE FOUND.—Came into the premises of the subscriber on Sept. 1, a sorrel mare, two white hind feet, a white spot on her nose. The owner can have her by paying expenses and proving property, and calling for her at Fort Washington. JAMES O'CONNELL.

FOUND—A lot of Silver Spoons and Forks, supposed to have been stolen; the owner can have the same by applying at JOHN DEARBORN'S, No. 52 3d-av.

## PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 124 AND 126 [illegible]
BOWNE & HASBROUCK.

Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of [illegible] executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

$5 PER REAM FOR BILL-HEADS.—Cards, at [illegible] per thousand [illegible], (in quantities,) [illegible] per thousand. BUKLER, Printer, 87 Fulton-st.

IF YOU ARE BALD—And wish a good head of Hair, Eyebrows, Moustache or Whiskers, grow quickly, [illegible] BIRDSALL, New-York Post-Office, and receive his valuable book, containing full instructions to accomplish these objects.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—[illegible]

STEELE'S PATENT FEATHER DUSTER—[illegible]

CHAS. STARR, [illegible] burning fluid, phosgene, and spirits of turpentine.

## INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, [illegible]—Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y. Board and Tuition $[illegible] a year. Male and Female. Term opens Sept. [illegible]. 15 Teachers. Send for circulars to C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Fall term of the Female Department of this School will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at [illegible] A. M., and of the Male Department on WEDNESDAY, 3d of Sept., at 4 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. All persons, residents of the City of New-York, of the age of 14 years and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to devote themselves to the business of teaching, may attend as those desired to be examined.

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|---|---|
| WM. H. NEILSON, | WM. L. SEE, |
| JNO. DAVENPORT, | DAVID WEBB, |
| R. H. WINTHROP, | WM. ALLASON, |
| JEDEDIAH MILLER, Committee. | |

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Mr. LOUIS ERNST would respectfully announce that he will open on the 8th of September next, a French and English Classical and Commercial School, for the private instruction of a few select boys. Terms for Board and Tuition, $350 a year; day scholars, $150; primary department, $[illegible]. For further particulars, call or address LOUIS ERNST, No. 47 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., New-York City.

ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN. (five hours from New-York,) under the superintendence of Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, assisted by Rev. THOMAS HENDERSON, A. M. Terms—$225 per annum, or $60 a quarter. For circulars apply to FARMER, BRACE & Co., No. 4 Cortlandt-st., WATKINSON & MILLER, No. 20 Nassau-st., or of the Principal at Litchfield, Conn.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Dr. CHAS. HINKEL, PRINCIPAL.—The pupils are prepared for the University, for mercantile, or any other practical pursuits. French and German spoken in the family. Terms: $250 per annum, for board and instruction. No extras. For circulars, with references and complete details, address the Principal, at Newburg.

SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman class of Columbia College, No. 132 West 22d-st. French and German will form part of the regular studies. An English department will be added this Fall. Next term commences MONDAY, Sept. 15. For terms &c., apply to H. DRISLER, No. 132 West 22d-st.

FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 169 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton-place, directed by the late professors of Mr. Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE & SMITH. Classical, commercial, and mathematical studies. Modern languages taught without extra charges. An elementary department—a gymnasium. Reopens 1st September.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 21 West 21st-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 8. *The number of scholars in the* English and classical, as in the primary department, is limited to twenty-five. Circulars may be had at the school, or at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S bookstores.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 549 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 10th-st.

GEO. A. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms 532 Broadway, [illegible]

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. [illegible] West 15th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for the admission of pupils may be made to her personally or by letter at the above address.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 45 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE MISSES ROHR—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 189 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 12 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second block from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MURRAY HALL—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. (Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 9. Classes limited to 16.

PROF. H. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL—No. 806 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. There are three departments, each limited in its number of pupils.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York. Address No. 31 Rue de [illegible], Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY—No. 303 Court-st., second house north of President, will reopen Sept. 8. Circulars and other information can be had at the Academy.
A. B. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its eleventh year on MONDAY, Sept. 8. For particulars, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute.
J. H. BROWN, Principal.

MADAME REICHARD'S—French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison av., near 32d st., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at the Institution. Omnibus attached.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Classical Gymnasium, Bible House, Astor-place, Third-avenue entrance. The next term will begin on Monday, the 1st of day of Sept. Number limited to twenty, with a Primary Department.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER—No. 39 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The classes will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 1st of September.
MICHAEL DRISCOL, President.

MR. A. BOURSAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 130 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. No extra charges for the modern languages, which are taught by the Oral system.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Will reopen their boarding and day school on the 15th of September, at No. 18 West 13th-st., sixth door west of 5th av. Circulars obtained at CROWEN'S bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at their residence.

MURRAY HILL YOUNG LADIES' FAMILY SCHOOL—Conducted by Rev. Mr. and Mrs HOWARD and DAUGHTERS, No. 36 East 38th-st., will be reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, references, and full information may be obtained at the house.

A CARD.—The subscriber reopened his Academy of Penmanship and Book keeping on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Pupils and visitors received daily during the week.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
No. 362 Broadway, cor. of Franklin-st.

MRS. HARRISON—Will open School for children on MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1856, at No. 139 Washington-st., Hoboken. Circulars may be obtained there or at No. 136, IRWIN'S fancy store.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, will reopen his school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at his house, No. 262 4th av., where any communication may be addressed.

MR. AND MADAME CRUCY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 297 and 299 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

REV. HARVEY NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 20 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Number of boarding pupils limited to twelve.

THE MISSES WALKER—Will open a DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. [illegible] East 33d-st. Circulars may be obtained there or at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore.

THE YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—No. 28 West 33d-st., under the supervision and charge of Rev. HENRY DANA WARD and Mrs. WARD—Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MRS. OGILBY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 172 West 22d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 3.

MME. COUTAN'S—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 379 5th av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15. An omnibus is attached to the Institution.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 15, by the subscriber, at No. 25 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

THE FALL TERM OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence Sept. 17, No. 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

THE VAUCHER INSTITUTE—French and English Boarding School, in the healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., 11 miles from Hoboken, will reopen on the 8th September.

MISS STEELE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 5 East 20th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be reopened [illegible] No. [illegible] West 20th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

## INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8, at No. [illegible] Broadway, between [illegible] and [illegible] sts. For terms, &c., see circulars.

MRS. W. J. PHILBROOKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Westchester Village, N. Y.—The Fall term commences Aug. 25. This establishment is upon the Adee estate, and is called "Adee Grove." It is extensive, and shaded by its large and beautiful grounds, with a fine lake and extensive lawns for play ground, upon which is placed varied apparatus for calisthenic exercise and amusement.

Mrs. PHILBROOKS' system of education aims at thorough mental discipline, combined with equal physical attention, to insure the health of the pupils while her best solicitude will be given to that pure moral culture which will fit them for the highest duties of life.

Circulars can be obtained, with terms, at GEORGE W. LAWT'S, No. 310 Broadway; HALL'S music store, and at C. SHEPARD'S, No. 160 Fulton-st. Trains of the Harlem Railroad, stopping at Williams' Bridge, connect with stages for Westchester.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Terms—$225 per annum for board and tuition in English branches; modern languages, &c., extra; or $250 per annum, $175 payable in advance and the charges for extras. In consequence of fears existing that an epidemic which prevailed in Troy in June last, may not have entirely passed away, it is proper to say that no new case of the disease has appeared in the city since about the first of July, and that the months of July and August have been more healthy than the corresponding months for many years past.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1856.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 51 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Morris Ketchum and R. Bunnell, Esqrs., No. 42 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st.; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of E. M. Havens, Esq., No. 38 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and Spanish by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

TEACHER.—A French lady, a graduate of l'Hotel de Ville, (agrégation des Sciences in Paris) pupil for the last twelve years des Ambroise Thomas, Gottschalk, Maindron, etc., and who has had the charge of the first class in Spingler Institute, is desirous of taking an engagement as visiting Teacher in one of the best Seminaries in this City; would also take a few private pupils. Call or address No. 38 West 17th-st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM GERMANY—Who has been many years in England and Paris speaks both English and French as fluently as German, and can give good English instruction, wishes to have entire charge of the education of two or three children. The best references given. Address O. L. Y., Brooklyn Post-Office.

DR. F. BERTHET—Respectfully informs his friends and the public that on the 8th of September he will open a Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, No. 43 West 31st-st., where all the branches of a *thorough classical and commercial education will be* taught. French is the language of the school. There is a Gymnasium.

CH. COUDERT'S LYCEUM—No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish, Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School for Boys. The classes will reopen on Monday, 1st September. Circulars can be obtained at the Lyceum, and at Mr. FREDERIC R. COUDERT'S Office, No. 187 Broadway.
F. R. MAURICE.

PAINE'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMIES—No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—Penmanship, Book-keeping, Languages, the Elementary and Higher English studies, are taught DAY and EVENING, by Mr. PAINE and Assistants. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

"As a Teacher of Penmanship and Book-keeping, Col. PAINE stands unrivaled."—*Brooklyn Morning Journal.*

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Between 6th and 7th avs., No. 110.—Madame VANDER WEYDE'S Young Ladies' Institute will re-open on Monday, Sept. 15. Principal studies, besides the English branches, French and Music; private classes for German, Italian, drawing, singing, with separate teachers for each. First *soirée musicale classique* Tuesday, Sept. 9, to which the pupils and their friends are politely invited.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The subscriber respectfully announces his readiness to form engagements with families, schools, and other parties, for instruction in the above language and literature. MORITZ ERTHEILER, author of "Easy Lessons in German," and "A Phrase-book in English and German." Residence, No. 113 Hester-st., New-York.

THE MISS WAYLANDS—No. 250 West 22d-st., will reopen their Day and Boarding School on the 15th September.

REFERENCES.—Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, New-York; James Boorman, Esq., New-York; Com. Skinner, Washington, D. C.; Jas. [illegible], Saratoga Springs.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, will reopen September 8, 1856. Pupils from 7 years of age and upwards are instructed in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—For young ladies, No. 23 Grammercy-park. The sixteenth year of this institution will commence Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained by application to the Principals, at their residence.

TEACHER.—A French lady of superior musical education, wishes a situation in a school or family to teach French or music a few hours daily. Highest references will be given as to ability, &c. Address L. DE B., office of the *Daily Times.*

BROOKLYN, L. I.—The COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near City Hall, LEIR WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. For terms, &c., see circulars.

MRS. JULIA REED DAVIS' Young Ladies' Seminary, No. 67 Madison-av. will commence its Fall session on Thursday, Sept. 11. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 67 Madison-av.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 125 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs, will reopen, MONDAY, Sept. 8.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SCHOOL—No. 327 4th-av., will be reopened on 4th inst., with increased advantages for educating youth. French is spoken in the school.

MADISON ACADEMY—Madison-av., cor 29th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, No. 67 Madison-av.

MISS HAINES—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th st.,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES PATEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at their residences, 32d-st., between the 2d and 3d avs.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN will re open their school at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 15.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL—No. 29 North Moore-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—No. 77 East 16th st., near Stuyvesant Square, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 21st-st., will re-open on MONDAY, the 15th of September.

THE MISSES DEWSTOE—No. 785 Greenwich st., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 West 26th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 1.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 826 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. GRANT & LYON, Principals.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

THE CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL—No. 809 Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, 8th Sept. E. B. WIGGINS, A. M. Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 59 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 61 [illegible].

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MISS SNOW'S—French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 47 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will be reopened on the 1st of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 45 East 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. DIETZ—Will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Sept. 10, at No. 39 East 23d-st.

J. DE LAUNAY'S—Classes in FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, &c., [illegible] *in Philology and Archæology.*

J. S. WORTH'S CLASSICAL & ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. [illegible] will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible].

THE CLARKE SISTERS—No. [illegible], reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Situated in the village of Southport, Conn. [illegible] a well of excellent water, small barn, an acre of ground, in first-rate order, [illegible] and in good condition. House ten years old. Two and a half hours ride from New-York, by the New-Haven Railroad, 10 minutes' walk from the depot, and 6 minutes' walk from the beach, a superior place for bathing; village remarkably healthy. Will be sold cheap on application to GURDON PERRY, Southport, or to BULKLEY, BROTHERS & Co., No. 105 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A large number of first-class residences in this City, at prices ranging from $8,000 to $40,000.

Also, to exchange and for sale, City property, country seats and farms in any direction from the City. For sale in Westchester County, a farm of 200 acres at $60 an acre, including 80 tons of hay, stock and implements.

Western and Texan lands for sale and to exchange for real estate and personal property. Purchasers are invited to examine.
HORACE WINANS,
No. 161 Broadway, 3d floor.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A 2-story basement and attic cottage, finished in to peak, nearly new and in perfect order, with two lots of ground, with arbor, grape vines and shrubbery, on Quincy-st., near Classon-av., Brooklyn. The house contains eleven rooms (smallest size 12 feet square,) with extension kitchen; dining-room, with dumb-waiter and pantries; marble mantels; gas and gas fixtures; hall and rooms are handsomely papered and painted throughout. The whole will be sold (if applied for before 1st day of Oct. next) for $5,000—$1,500 only required in cash. N. B.—Any one wishing a desirable residence in a healthy location, will find this an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable, and out-buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 54 Front st., or No. 11 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and but 200 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class 5-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises and running, but two years old, a thirty horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF GREENWICH, FAIRFIELD CO., CONN.—All that valuable property and real estate belonging to the estate of Capt. DANIEL MERRITT, deceased, of said place, said property being in the immediate vicinity of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company at Greenwich, one hour's ride from the City, and consists of the homestead with about 5 acres of land, 1 storehouse, *dock and 3 acres land, 1 cottage house with 2 acres land* north side of the railroad; 1 meadow opposite depot, of 4 acres land, and other land in the immediate vicinity. Also, 7 valuable building lots on Rocky Neck Point, near the steamboat landing. The whole will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1856, at 1½ P. M.
JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Executor.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, but 3 years old, beautifully situated on high ground, fronting the College Campus, 350 yards from depot, with eight trains each way per day. A more desirable residence for a retired family, or persons doing business in New-York, is seldom offered; can view the premises with trains, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 and 11 A. M., returning at 10 or 1 P. M. Carpets for sale if desired, and possession given immediately. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, or of A. J. MOULTON, No. 78 Wall-st.
WILLIAM FLAGG.

FARM FOR SALE.—36 acres, in fine order, in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., $3,600. A house and lot will be taken in exchange, if below 30th-st.; one do., 18 acres, $1,600; two, 60 acres, $2,100; one, 75 acres, $2,100; three, in Orange Co., New-York, cheap; twelve in Sullivan Co., 75 to 200 acres, $625 to $1,500; one in Village, 207 acres, good dam and water power, $2,400—$800 cash; one with good buildings and saw-mill, 440 acres, $3,000—$600 cash; fifty, 100 or 2,000 acres very best unimproved land, 3½ to 5½ hours' ride from New-York, $4 75 to $5 per acre. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. A fine farm, 20 acres, by Lake Gilead, and near Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y., $1,800. This is a beautiful country seat.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot, on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Verplanck, Suydam, Van Allen, Barclay, Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a classical school in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A beautiful country seat in the town of Yonkers, near the Riverdale Station, finely situated on the Albany post road, 15 miles from the City Hall, consisting of nearly six acres of land, with a large modern house, suitable for a Winter or Summer residence, supplied throughout with the best spring water, and every convenience, as bath, furnace, range, and all necessary outbuildings, fruit, &c. Terms accommodating, and possession given now or in the Spring. A genteel house in the City or Brooklyn might be taken in part payment. For further particulars, apply to the owner,
G. W. SIMMONS, No. 108 Chambers-st.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE FOR SALE.—28x36 feet, with about half an acre of land, in the village of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The lot is inclosed by a thorn-hedge, nearly grown; has on it, besides minor fruits, choice apple, pear, plum and cherry trees, and 70 grape vines, just beginning to bear, a good well, a barn; is desirably located as to schools, churches, health and scenery; is 3½ hours' ride from New-York, and 5 minutes' walk from depot. Price $2,500. For further particulars, address G. P. REEVES, Goshen, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Nineteen miles from this City by railroad, and communicating hourly, 3½ acres of choice garden land, a modern two-story cottage house, carriage house, stables, &c., every description of choice fruit and shade trees; location perfectly healthy, and only 200 yards from the depot and a quarter of a mile from centre of village. Possession any time, and terms easy. Price $5,000. Apply to
J. M. HIGBIE, No. 15 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 60 acres, 30 miles from New-York, situated at New-Brunswick, N. J., and within one mile of steamboat landing, and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. Said farm is in a good state of cultivation; soil well adapted to trucking or grain. A great quantity of fruit trees of different varieties, a fine modern-finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For particulars inquire at No. 301 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—Nine acres of land at Aquackanonck, N. J., half a mile from railroad depot, with a good house, barn, and two barracks, a good well of water, good spring, variety of fruit; a quarry of good brown stone on the premises. Will be sold with or without the crops and farming utensils. Price $2,100, half on bond and mortgage if desired. Inquire on the premises, or of BARKER & DUNCOMB, No. 14 Pine-st., or J. HACKETT, No. 27 Avenue D.

FOR SALE—A few very neat and elegant dwellings in most excellent locations in Brooklyn. One three-story, basement and cellar, brick house, lot 22x100, beautifully located, newly painted and in splendid order, gas, bath room, marble mantels, &c. &c., will be sold for $5,700. Very genteel houses in first-rate locations at prices from $3,000 to $10,000. In all cases a large portion can remain on mortgage. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

FARM TO EXCHANGE FOR UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.—Any person having two unimproved lots below 30th-st., and west of 6th av., who would wish to exchange them for a farm in a good location, can do so by calling or addressing a line to HUTCHINSON & CO., at the Ice Depot foot of Beekman st., or R. HUTCHINSON, Nos. 276 Delancy or 29 Jackson st., New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—500 acres in Dutchess County, near station on Railroad, $15,000. Also 230 acres near Lake Mahopac, Putnam Co., $11,000; 40 acres on Lake Gilead and other places. E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av. 8 to 10, 3 to 7.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Two very desirable 3 story brick houses, in vicinity of 26th-st and Lexington-av.; also, two on 28th-st. between Madison and 4th avs; houses in fine order, &c., price moderate. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av. Hours 8 to 10; 3 to 7.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Three very desirable building lots for sale, situate on 44th st., between 4th and 5th avs, being 300 feet west of 4th-av. Also, one lot in the rear, on 43d-st. For particulars inquire of ISAAC ADRIANCE, No. 79 Nassau-st.

## TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—And furniture for sale cheap which is new, a 4-story brown-stone house, three rooms deep to attic; first class, with all modern improvements, in a first-class neighborhood; carpets, shades, oil-cloths, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. &c., will be sold if all is not required. Address Box No. 142 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick house No. 179 Livingston-st., (eight or ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry.) It has been painted, papered and put in perfect order, with gas-fixtures; rent $400. Apply to EDWARD BRIDGE, No. 81 and 83 Dey-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—The small three-story and basement brick house, No. 54 Bond-st. Bath, gas, &c. Rent $900. Possession immediately. To be seen at 1 to 3 o'clock A. M. See bills.

HOUSE TO LET.—Four story brick house, English basement, situated on 53d-st. North River. Rent very low. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, 13 Maiden-lane.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—In Brooklyn, situated in Hicks-st., first below Hicks and within three minutes' walk of South Ferry; are four stories high, including English basement, and very convenient for a small family. Rent $300. Apply on the corner, No. 246 Hicks-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Above Union-square, near 4th av.—three story, with all the improvements suitable for a small genteel family. Address E. C. REED, Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—No. 47 Concord-st., Brooklyn. Has just been put in good repair and will be rented low to a good tenant. Address JOHNSON, at this office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A large, front, five-story building, twenty-five by eighty feet, with cellar, under the whole, built and lighted in the best manner, and well adapted for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Inquire at No. 195 Chrystie-st.

## TO LET.

TO [illegible] No. 351 Broadway [illegible] newly remodeled, painted, &c., and have an excellent [illegible]

TO LET—The upper building No. 57 Greenwich-st., [illegible]

LEASE FOR SALE [illegible]—House nearly new, [illegible] the premises No. 24 Great Jones-st., between Bowery and Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family, without children, part of a three story house. Unexceptionable references will be given and required; rent will be moderate and possession immediately. Apply at No. 144 4th-st., near Barrow.

OFFICES TO LET—On second and third floors, No. 13 Maiden lane. Apply to
JOHN G. DAVISON, on premises.

STEADY POWER.—A few choice rooms with power to let, in the Depot Building, corner Centre and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. For the value of the word "steady," see the tenants now there. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 47 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy Rooms, in a new building [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] C. BULL & SON, No. 166 Centre-st.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small, neat, two-story or Cottage House, with the modern improvements, in a respectable neighborhood. Location between 8th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address R. P., office *Daily Times.*

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—In the upper part of the City, in a pleasant neighborhood, a small furnished house, until the 1st of May next. Rent must be moderate. Possession required on or about 1st Nov. Address, stating situation and terms, Box No. 1,509 N. Y. Post-Office.

PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE WANTED—In a pleasant street, by a gentleman and wife, (without children.) The lower part preferred. Address E. F., Box No 2,914 New-York Post-Office.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By KIRTLAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly filled.

## IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

TIN WARE, PLAIN, JAPANNED AND STAMPED—A large assortment BRITANNIA WARE and HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE for sale by
HATHAWAY & CARMER,
No. 78 Platt-st., N. Y.
Also Agents for PLYMOUTH MILLS RIVETS and PECK SMITH MANUFACTURING CO.'S TINNER'S TOOLS and MACHINES.

EAGLE FACTORY CLINCH NAILS.—These Nails are manufactured from an excellent quality of iron, are of proper shape, and being very tough, can be recommended as a superior article. A full assortment of the usual sizes on hand. For sale by the manufacturers' Agents.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—Nine vertical tubular boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 16 inches diameter, having 12 4-feet tubes, to 24 inches diameter, having 61 3-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings, very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

ONE-HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—all complete; will be sold cheap. Inquire of DARLINGTON & CO., Franklin-st., opposite the Tombs, at the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot.

GAS FIXTURES.—Lamp Manufacturers and others not doing their own spinning, please take notice, that all kinds of spinning work, also, gilding and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by
E. D'HEURBUSE, No. 217 [illegible]

GAS FITTING.—JOHN G. WILSON, gas and greenhouse fitter, [illegible] No. [illegible] Centre-st., near Duane. Portable gas apparatus put up to order in city or country. Call and see.

## PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the [illegible] By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of the body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. [illegible] The printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the [illegible] delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order, and [illegible] the requisite number of copies, [illegible] not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of [illegible] plates, of the uniform with the Journal of Proceedings from new type. Press work, per token, of [illegible] copies for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, [illegible] copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, [illegible] good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposal; proposals to be addressed to the [illegible], and to be addressed to the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be sealed and [illegible] to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.
JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock at noon of THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1856, for the grading and building complete of about five miles of Conduit or Aqueduct from Baisley's Pond to the pump well.

This work is heavy, and well worth the attention of Contractors; will require about 15,000,000 brick, 30,000 cubic yards of stone masonry, and 650,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment. Materials can be easily obtained; labor and supplies ready at hand. The work will be divided into convenient sections.

Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection after Tuesday, the 16th inst., at the office of the Nassau Water Company, Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, where the Engineers will give all necessary information, or reference can be made to our office.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any, or all proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.,
Sept. 4, 1856. No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (N. Y.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. P. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Building, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.
H. S. WELLES & CO.
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 27, 1856.

TO CARPENTERS, MASONS AND IRON-WORKERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office till Friday, Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing materials and doing Carpenter's, Mason's and Iron work for House of Detention on Randall's Island, East River. The plans can be seen at this Office, where printed specifications may be procured. Separate proposals must be made for each description of work, [illegible] tion engaged in the mechanical branch of business for which they propose, with the signatures of two responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract. No assignment or transfer of either contract will be allowed. Contractors to name time necessary to complete work. The Governors reserve the right to reject any and all proposals not deemed advantageous to the Department.

## FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, fruits and flowers, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 58 and 60 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W. [illegible] office.

FURNITURE.—A large assortment of rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved notes, at No. 47 Beekman, near William-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for $25 at the manufactory, No. 410 Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 38 Cortlandt-st.

LEAKY ROOFS, LEAKY ROOFS.—OSBORN'S ROOFING CEMENT is the cheapest, best, and by far the most durable roofing known. It is impervious to water—weather and age improve it, and it makes the most intense heat. Leaky tin roofs repaired and made equal to new. A. L. OSBORN,
Mason and Builder, No. 167 Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

BANK NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

STEAMBOATS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

COAL.

# New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

### American Sunday-School Union.

During the last year this Society has employed [illegible] Sunday-School Missionaries, of whom [illegible] were "Student Missionaries." They labored for various periods and terms in [illegible] different States and Territories. They report that they have organized [illegible] new Sunday Schools, having [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars; and that they have visited and aided [illegible] schools, having [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars. The value of books gratuitously distributed during the year is [illegible].

During the last five years the Missionaries and Agents of the Society report that they have organized [illegible] new schools, enlisting [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars; and that they have visited and aided [illegible] schools.

Mr. [illegible], in six years and a half of labor in [illegible] counties of Illinois and [illegible] counties in Missouri, organized [illegible] new Sunday Schools, with [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars; reorganized [illegible] schools, having [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars; visited and aided [illegible] schools, having [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars.

In the "Student Mission" service, nine months' labor in Oxford County, (Canada West,) has established [illegible] new schools, (and supplied them with libraries,) having [illegible] teachers, and [illegible] scholars. The cost to the Society, in salaries, traveling expenses and donations of books, is [illegible] for each school.

### Boys Aspiring to the Free Academy.

Boys who intend to be candidates for admission to the Free Academy next year must enter the Ward Schools immediately. To be candidates for the Academy they must have been in the Ward Schools one year. Parents should take particular notice of this fact. At the last examination many boys were disqualified for the simple neglect of this fact.

### Board of Education.

The regular session of the Board of Education failed yesterday for the want of a quorum. A call was made for a special session on Wednesday next at the usual hour.

Mr. [illegible] Campbell has been elected by the local Board of the Twentieth Ward to fill the place of Commissioner B. M. Fowler, resigned.

☞ A German Republican Club was formed in the Eighth Ward on Tuesday evening last. A meeting for the same purpose is to be held in the Fifteenth Ward to-morrow evening. The Germans of every Ward in the City will then be organized for Fremont and Freedom.

☞ The New-England Society of this City has arranged for a course of popular lectures to come off during the Fall. The lecturers secured are all New-England men, and we congratulate all Yankees upon the good things to come from such men as Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Stone, &c.

### Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board of Emigration met yesterday as usual. The following is the official statement for the week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emigrants arrived to Aug. 27, 1856 | | 88,[illegible] |
| Emigrants arrived since, to Sept. 3, 1856 | | 1,[illegible] |
| Total | | [illegible] |
| To same date in 1855 | | [illegible] |
| | 1856. | 1855. |
| No. inmates in inst'n at Ward's Isl'd | 1,[illegible] | 757 |
| No. inmates in inst'n at Marine Hos'l | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Totals | 1,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Overdraft Jan. 1, 1856 | | $[illegible] |
| Receipts to Aug. 27, 1856 | $[illegible] | |
| Rec'ts since, to Sept. 3, 1856 | [illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Total | | $[illegible] |
| Disbursem'ts as per previous account, to Aug. 27, 1856 | $154,170 95 | |
| Sundry expenses to Aug. 27 paid | $1,244 70 | $[illegible] |
| Overdraft | | $[illegible] |

A bill of $[illegible] for the funeral expenses of four of the employes of the Commission was presented. The account was passed, Mr. Commissioner Purdy being dissentient.

A communication was received from D. Harris, inclosing a letter of thanks from the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, addressed to the Doctor and the Commission, thanking them for their aid in sending nurses and physicians to the sick at Fort Hamilton and its vicinity. The letter, which is signed by Paul A. Oliver, President of the Fort Hamilton Relief Society, states that the Society have determined to undertake the entire management of the Institution, and will receipt in detail for any articles loaned them by the Commissioners.

On motion, the Commissioners accepted the proposal of Sheppard Knapp, Esq., late City Chamberlain, to pay over $2,750 received as Commutation Money some years ago.

The Board then adjourned.

### Evening Schools.

The Evening-School Committee, A. J. Perry, Esq., Chairman, held their first meeting on Tuesday afternoon, for the examination of the numerous papers and applications for teachers' places in the evening schools, which will open on the first Monday evening in October next. The appointment of teachers will be made at a meeting of the Committee, to be held on the 16th inst.

### Launch.

A propeller of about 500 tons for the Providence Line, will be launched to-day at 1½ o'clock, from the yard of E. S. Whitlock, Green Point. Mr. W. has on the stocks a steamer of 600 tons intended for the Cuba trade, and one of about 400 tons also for a Southern route.

☞ The Eighteenth Ward Fremont Republican Association met on Monday evening at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, the President, Homer Franklin, Esq., in the Chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. James M. Dudley, A. [illegible], William Boice, and by General James of Wisconsin. There was a good attendance. The Harrison Guard, numbering some twenty men, came in a body and were enrolled as members, and received with three cheers. About forty names in all were added to the roll.

### The Courts.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Wednesday, Sept. 3.

[illegible]

This celebrated case came up before His Honor the Surrogate on an application to reopen the decree, to allow of the production of additional testimony by the French heir.

Application was first made to allow the counsel of the Lejouilles (French heirs) the same sum as to the counsel of Fernex. The counsel, in presenting his claim, presented his points to show the probable validity of their claim at the commencement of the suit. The application was opposed on the ground that the Public Administrator being party to the contest, it was not necessary for the French heirs to have interfered, as he would have protected their interests. Mr. Bull, in presenting this view of the case, spoke particularly against the claims of Mr. Whitehead, who he now understood was of counsel, and who had, while thus biased in favor of his clients, accepted the post on the commission to France.

Mr. Jay was replying, when the Surrogate remarked that as he should decide on the merits of the case and not on the position of the parties, it was uncalled for to offer such remarks.

An affidavit of Mr. Lejouilles, now in this City, to prosecute the claim of his family, was presented. In effect it sets forth that he is of poor estate, a baker by trade, and has borrowed money to carry on the case.

The question of opening the decision then came up. Mr. Cutting stated that the evidence referred to consisted of the declaration of deceased to an intimate friend that she was never married in France, but that she had a child born to her, which she had supposed was dead. It was agreed that as the Surrogate, in his decision, relied mainly upon the record of the act of baptism as settled by the French law, it would be unnecessary to accumulate testimony on this point, the more especially as it was evident that the statements of Madame DeLux during her life-time could not be relied upon because of their conflicting sense.

Mr. Bull remarked that since the return of the commission, Mr. [illegible], now of Baltimore, formerly Consul, had informed him that M. [illegible], who refused to testify after being sworn in this case, was in possession of strong evidence in favor of his client, which he would only give for a consideration.

This course of remark was objected to by counsel [illegible]

[illegible] The decree sets forth that the petition of the Public Administrator is dismissed; and that of petitioner is granted; that he has proved his legitimacy, and [illegible] [illegible] under bonds, the divisions of the estate standing

[illegible]

The Fall Fashions—Dressmakers' Opening.

This is the dressmakers' "opening week," and at several large establishments yesterday was "opening day." Our reporter was busy from morning to evening seeing the sights and noting the fashions. The materials, he says, for Fall and Winter dresses already exhibit so rich and varied a character that it is difficult to make a selection of the styles most worthy of notice. Flounces and silk robes are beginning to take the place of the muslins and tissues of a warmer season, and are as popular as when they first made their appearance. The [illegible] styles to which they have been restricted have prevented them from becoming common, and the splendid colors and magnificent designs which appear this season will not lessen their prestige. Dark blue taffetas, with the flounces covered with a rich embroidery of flowers and leaves in black velvet, is one of the most distinguished styles. Others are in various shades of brown, purple or dark green, with flounces embroidered in velvet, in black, or in a deeper shade of the foundation color. Rich [illegible] silks have flounces of uncut chine velvet, which look like a miniature of fine and delicately-colored chenille; the effect is extremely novel and [illegible]. The very broad stripes of last Winter have become broader still, if that were possible; a very handsome dark-blue silk had each alternate stripe covered with an exquisite imitation of black lace. The broad-striped and delicately-colored poplins are asserting their claims to attention, and, like Cashmeres and diamonds, are always fashionable. Watered silk is quite a favorite, and will take the place of moire antique, to some extent, this season.

The Fall Cashmeres and muslin de laines are very ugly, with some few exceptions. Among these are some pretty palm-leaf designs, and a humble imitation of the flounce, *à disposition*, which distinguish the silk robes. A new Cashmere morning robe, with a "shawl border," which extends down the front, and round the bottom is very stylish and [illegible], much more so than bordered with were [illegible] as they were last season. There is little decided novelty in the patterns and making-up of dresses. The "Basques are worn," has become a fact as proverbial as that "Sebastopol" was "not yet taken;" we hope, however, their fall will not follow that of Sebastopol; at present it does not look like it, they are deeper, broader, more decided than ever; trimmed very full with heavy, knotted fringe and lace. They will be a favorite costume for [illegible]. A novel style is cut in points before, behind, and at the side, while under the points is placed a deep flounce, laid in large box plaits, or [illegible] of a deep rich lace. Made of cloth they will be done very deep, but plain, and trimmed with heavy knotted fringe and tassel buttons. Most of the sleeves are clumsy and awkward, with an immoderate quantity of frills puffs, points, and [illegible]; generally they are made plain from the top to the elbow, with frills and puffs *ad libitum*. A pretty exception is however found in the "Lady Anne," a flowing sleeve, with blue pieces [illegible] folds across it, about three inches in depth, edged with fringe or lace, and headed with velvet. The [illegible] or Grecian waist for evening dresses is the latest importation; with these bodies are not worn, but the folds are confined by elegant waist ribbons, very broad, and with the ends beautifully embroidered. Another style is laced across a chemisette formed of rows of Honiton lace; this has bretelles which meet in front and form a pointed berthe behind. Skirts are very full and [illegible] flounced. The flounces are either embroidered or trimmed with points of colored [illegible]

[illegible]

(Advertisement.)

Furs! Furs! Furs!—Ford & Scott, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton-street, have this day opened a splendid stock of ladies' Fitches, victorines, pelerines, and capes, with cuffs to match, of fitch, mink, stone marten, sables, and other furs, which for style and finish cannot be excelled; they would call attention to the fact that they have no old stock to put off upon customers, everything in their stock having been selected and manufactured this year, expressly for them, and under their own supervision, regardless of expense, in a style which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Their furs will bear the closest examination, and are warranted to be just as they are represented.

Ford & Scott, No. 210 Broadway, lower corner of Fulton-street, Sign of the Big Hat.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Mr. C. D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredericks, would respectfully announce to his former patrons and friends, that he has removed his Photographic Department to No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, and that he has retained all the Parisian artists which he introduced to this country. Pictures are taken by experienced artists in the Hallotype, Daguerreotype, Photographic, Ambrotype and other styles. His new and elegant rooms are open at all hours for the reception of visitors. C. D. Fredericks, late Gurney & Fredericks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

(Advertisement.)

☞ J. Gurney would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he continues his Photographic and Daguerreotype business at his old Gallery, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, and that he has not removed any branch of his establishment to any part of this City, nor does he intend so doing. He has, however, made several important alterations and improvements in the Photographic department, and is now enabled, with the advantage of superior artists, to produce finer pictures than have heretofore been taken in this country.

J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway,
Corner of Leonard-street.

(Advertisement.)

LAW SCHOOL.

Henry Clay's Opinion of the State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 5th September. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

To Mothers.—Ladies in the nursery will find the Kalliston or Orient Water peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants. A few drops is sufficient for a bowl of water. Its cooling and refreshing properties render it very grateful and desirable. It allays all tendency to inflammation, is perfectly harmless, and imparts to the skin a clear and healthy appearance. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, T. T. Green, and druggists generally.

(Advertisement.)

Purdy's National Theater.—A perfect rush is nightly made at this favorite Theatre, to witness the two new pieces, the "Fairy Spell" and "Jessie the Wanderer," together with the pantomimes. A most excellent company is performing here, and the new season has commenced most brilliantly. Go and see the performances.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

(Advertisement.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Black cloth suits | $12 |
| Genteel cassimere, business suits | [illegible] |
| Fine black frock coats | [illegible] |
| Elegant blue dress coats | [illegible] |
| Rich moire antique silk vests | [illegible] |

At Evans' extensive clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

(Advertisement.)

Sept. 1.—The Great Desideratum.

If variety, quality and style are essentials in the materials and construction of Bonnets, the undersigned feel assured their stock is unsurpassed.

Ide, Felt & Hall,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

(Advertisement.)

☞ On the fifth page of this morning's Times is a curious collection of Orphic sayings well worth the attention of all who are not completely posted up in modern art. They emanate from the renowned establishment of M. B. Brady, No. 359 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

(Advertisement.)

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Passing through the absorbents into the interior organs, this Ointment acts like a magic balsam on the inflamed and irritated parts, while the Pills, by their action on the blood, neutralize the elements of disease.

(Advertisement.)

☞ F. H. Nash, No. 510 Broome-street, has a few good Pianos and Melodeons to let, at less than Broadway prices. Also two very old Violins and one Violoncello for sale.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

## NEW-JERSEY.

### Horrible Accident at Paterson.

On last Friday night, as two boys, named James and William Kirkman, were carrying some goods over a plank placed across a tank of boiling lye, in Scott's Mills, Paterson, the plank broke, precipitating both boys into the liquid, burning William so as to cause death in a few hours, and James so that his life is despaired of, and amputation of the lower limbs, in any event, will be necessary. The boys were of 18 and 15 years, and were employed by their father, during vacation, to assist him in his work, and to keep them out of the street.—*Newark Adv. Sept. 2.*

### City Marshal's Report.

There have been committed to the City Prison, during the month of August, 70 persons, on the following charges: drunkenness, 48; drunk and disorderly, 4; disorderly, 5; assault, 5; stealing, 3; suspicion of theft, 2; malicious mischief, 1; embezzlement, 1; vagrancy, 2.

Nativity—Ireland, 58; England, 3; Germany, 4; United States, 7; Colored, 2.

## DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, Jacob S. Anderson, aged 48 years.

Friends and relatives of the family, together with the members of Washington Lodge, No. 2, O. U. A., and Mount Moriah Lodge, A. and F. M., No. 27, and the fraternity generally, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 84 Henry-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Mr. Bernard Rice, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Thomas and Peter Rice, and of his son-in-law, Joseph Shannon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince sts.

On Wednesday, Sept. 3, Catharine Marie Raye, widow of the late Francis John Raye.

Her remains will be interred in Bergen Cemetery.

In this City, at her residence, No. [illegible] Market-st., Susan Boyd, wife of Mr. John M. Boyd, in the [illegible] year of her age.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, Patrick Hayes, aged 28 years, a native of the city of Dublin.

The funeral services will commence in St. James Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday, 4th inst.,) after which his remains will be conveyed for interment to the family vault, 11th-st. burial-ground. His relatives and friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Rev. Hart, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, [illegible], eldest son of Stephen W. and Sarah Ann [illegible], aged 6 years.

Funeral from No. [illegible], on Thursday, 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, [illegible], wife of William H. Blackwell.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, New-York, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible], aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her parents, Cumberland-street, between De Kalb and Lafayette-av., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Hoboken, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2, of consumption, [illegible] A., daughter of Caroline and the late [illegible], in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and the relatives of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, James E. Brush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 4, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Union-place, (Hoboken.)

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 27, Mrs. Mary, relict of Samuel Seymour, of that city, in her [illegible] year.

At Oswego, on Saturday, Aug. 30, Frances Mary, youngest child of Joseph A. and Charlotte F. Beardsley, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

At Little Falls, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, of bilious fever, Miss Sarah, daughter of Jacob M. Brumer, Esq.

The funeral will be at the Plympton Church, on Thursday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Clinton, Iowa, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Grosvenor [illegible], of Utica, N. Y., in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Spencer was formerly Principal of the Utica Academy, and was the author of an Introduction to the Latin Language, and an English Grammar.

At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Sept. 1, William S. McMullen, son of the late John McMullen, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

At sea, on Saturday, July 12, of Chagres fever, on board brig Golden Land, from Aspinwall to Trinidad, Capt. Robert Campbell, of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Boston and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 3.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 Virginia 6's | 99 | 100 | Erie Railroad | | [illegible] |
| 4,000 N. Car. St. 6s. b30 | 97 | 100 | do | | [illegible] |
| 5,000 Mis. State 6s | 88 | 100 | do | b30 | [illegible] |
| 16,000 do | 87½ | 300 | do | b15 | 59½ |
| 1,000 do | 87¾ | 300 | do | | 59½ |
| 2,000 Cal. State 7s, '75 | 79 | 300 | do | | 59½ |
| 2,000 Ind. State 5s | 83½ | 100 | do | s10 | 59½ |
| 2,000 Erie R. B'ds 1875 | 83½ | 250 | do | b60 | 59½ |
| 10,000 Hud. R. RR. 3d M. | 76 | 100 | do | | 59½ |
| 500 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds | 90¾ | 700 | do | | 59½ |
| 12,000 do | 91 | 300 | do | | 59½ |
| 2,000 do | 91½ | 1200 | do | | 59½ |
| 20 Manhattan Bank | 138 | 450 | do | b60 | 59½ |
| 50 Metropolitan Bk | 113 | 250 | do | b60 | 59½ |
| 5 Market Bank | 106 | 100 | do | | 59½ |
| 50 Continental Bank | 111¾ | 100 | do | | 59½ |
| 40 Commonw'th Bk | 101 | 100 | do | s30 | 59½ |
| 5 Park Bank | 96½ | 300 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | b60 | 74½ |
| 30 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co. | 119½ | 200 | do | | 73½ |
| 147 Penn. Coal Co. | b60 94½ | 100 | do | | 74 |
| 10 Pacific Mail S. Co. | 85 | 300 | do | | 74 |
| 200 Nicara. Transit Co. | 17½ | 200 | do | | 74 |
| 200 do | b60 17½ | 100 | Mil. & La Cr'ss R. R. | | [illegible] |
| 200 Brnks. G. L. Co. | 5 | 5 | do | | 67½ |
| 25 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s30 | 93½ | 5 | Panama Railroad | | 90 |
| 400 Reading R. R. | b60 84 | 20 | do | | [illegible] |
| 200 do | 84½ | 50 | Mich. S. & N. In. R. R. | b60 | 91 |
| 500 do | 84½ | 31 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | b60 | 91 |
| 100 do | b60 84½ | 100 | N. York C. R. R. | | 86½ |
| 5 Ill. Central R. R. | 108½ | | do | | 86½ |
| 100 do | 108½ | 5 | do | | 86½ |
| 50 do | b60 109½ | 50 | do | b60 | 86¾ |
| 50 do | 109½ | | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 City 5s, '90 | 98 | 200 | Reading R. R. | | 84½ |
| 2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs. | 91 | 200 | Chic. & R. I. R. R. | | 94 |
| 1,000 H. R. R. 1st mtge | 99½ | 50 | do | s30 | 93½ |
| 1,000 H. R. R. 2d m'ge | 83 | 50 | do | | 93¾ |
| 2,000 do | 85 | 150 | do | b60 | 94 |
| 1,000 E. R. M. b. s. | 75 | 50 | do | | 93¾ |
| 54 Commonwealth Bk. | 101 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. | | 74 |
| 5 Del. & H. Canal | Co. 119½ | 50 | do | | 74½ |
| 60 Nic. Transit Co. | 17½ | 134 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | | 86½ |
| 100 Erie Railroad | b15 59½ | 50 | do | b10 | 86 |
| 300 do | s10 59½ | 50 | do | | 86 |
| 100 do | b30 59½ | 70 | do | | 86 |
| 100 do | b30 59½ | 50 | Panama Railroad | | 90½ |
| 500 do | b60 60½ | 6 | Gal. & Chic. R. R. | | 107½ |
| 110 do | b60 60½ | 6 | Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R. | | 101½ |
| 650 do | s10 59½ | 25 | Ill. Cen. R. R. | | 109 |

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3—P. M.

The *Persia* steamship from Liverpool, Saturday, August 23, arrived at this port early this morning. Her trade accounts are chiefly important for the turn advised in Breadstuffs, which have gone up at Mark Lane, London, 6 shillings the quarter on Wheat, from the lowest point, and 4 shillings since the previous steamer. The advance was the result of less promising harvest weather, a great deal of rain having interfered with the ingathering of the crop. In Flour the rise is not in proportion, though the figures for Ohio brands had reached 37 shillings in London, and 35 shillings in Liverpool; Western Canal 33@35 shillings, and Canadian 35@37 shillings. These prices for parcels in prime condition. Much of the American Flour, State brands as known here, or Western Canal as in Liverpool, was arriving out of order, and sold from 22 to 30 shillings. The deliveries of English grown Wheat for the week ending 16th August are officially reported 44,662 quarters, the average 71s. The advance after this report was 2s. on Monday, 19th, and 2s.@3s. on Friday, 23d, bringing up the price to 75s.@76s. A large parcel of new Wheat from the South, landed in good condition at Liverpool, sold at 10s. 3d. for the red, and from 10s. 9d. up to 11s. 6d. for the white. Indian Corn advanced to 34s.@35s. the quarter, on the reports of the reappearance of the Potato disease in Ireland. The day the steamer sailed the weather was better for the English harvest, but speculators continued busy in the market for Indian Corn. The Cotton trade continued steady, and without excitement, at previous figures. The manufacturing districts were generally doing well.

The financial advices represent discounts as easier, and the funds steady. Consols 95⅛ ℔ cent. in London; the 3 ℔ cent. *Rente* 70.85 at Paris. One of the English Railways, the Great Western, advanced 2⅛ ℔ cent., closing at 65@65¼, against 63¼@¾ the week previous. The French *Crédit Mobilier* stood 1,625 francs the share. But little doing in the American funds. Messrs. Robert Benson & Co. write:

"Money has been more plentiful, and the greater ease has been more marked to-day than in the early part of the week. In the general discount market the rates are a little under the minimum charge of the Bank of England, and for short loans on securities the extreme rates of interest can scarcely be obtained. The weather during the whole week has been very unfavorable for our harvest. This has checked the more buoyant tone of feeling that might otherwise have been looked for in our Stock Market, which has generally been very inactive during the week. Consols have remained almost [illegible] and we to-day quote [illegible] [illegible] for 10th September. We have not heard of any transactions in United States or State [illegible], but generally at rather lower prices. There have been transactions in Pennsylvania 1st mortgage Bonds at 90¼, and 2d mortgage Sterling Bonds at 96. Erie 3d mortgage at 87¼@87½ ex Coupon, and the Sinking Fund Bonds at 84½. Michigan Central 1869 Bonds at 91½ ex Coupon; and the Bonds of 1860 at 94½. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 81. Illinois Central 6 ℔ cent. Bonds at 88¼ (4s. 2d. to the $1;) 7 ℔ cents. at 94½, and the Freeland Bonds at 98 with privilege. The shares of the Company have been sold at 5½ premium. The Manchester Market has been rather quieter. But spinners and manufacturers are so well under engagement, as to prevent any general noticeable decline in prices. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been inanimate during the week and closes dull at a decline of ⅛d. with sales for the week of about 47,000 bales. The Corn Markets have been influenced by the unfavorable state of the weather, and prices generally are higher. We may quote an advance of about 3s. a quarter on Indian Corn, of 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ sack and barrel on Flour, and 3d. ℔ 70 lbs. on Wheat. We have no particular change to notice in the price of Rails. Owing to a curtailment in the manufacture, arising from the hot weather, rather higher prices have in some instances been paid. The current quotation for cash is still £8."

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

| | Loans and Discounts. | Bank Notes in Circulation. | Coin and Bullion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 5 | 19,711,129 | 4,470,470 | 10,[illegible] |
| April 12 | 16,794,528 | [illegible] | 10,[illegible] |
| April 19 | 15,920,[illegible] | [illegible] | 9,[illegible] |
| April 26 | 15,975,169 | [illegible] | 9,[illegible] |
| May 3 | 15,446,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 9,[illegible] |
| May 10 | 15,257,377 | [illegible] | 9,[illegible] |
| May 17 | 15,710,312 | 4,[illegible] | 9,[illegible] |
| May 24 | 15,286,046 | 5,[illegible] | 10,[illegible] |
| May 31 | 14,012,416 | 5,[illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| June 7 | 14,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | 11,[illegible] |
| June 14 | 14,[illegible] | [illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| June 21 | 14,411,[illegible] | [illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| June 28 | 14,806,[illegible] | 7,[illegible] | 13,[illegible] |
| July 5 | 15,087,912 | [illegible] | 13,[illegible] |
| July 12 | 13,772,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| July 19 | 13,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| July 26 | 13,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| Aug. 2 | 14,[illegible] | 5,[illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| Aug. 9 | 14,[illegible] | [illegible] | 12,[illegible] |
| Aug. 16 | 13,[illegible] | [illegible] | 12,[illegible] |

The return for the week ending the 16th of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public deposits | £4,[illegible] | Increase | [illegible] |
| Other deposits | 13,[illegible] | Increase | 406,[illegible] |
| Rest | 3,[illegible] | Increase | 1,904 |
| Government securities | [illegible] | Unchanged | |
| Other securities | 15,[illegible] | Increase | [illegible] |
| Notes unemployed | [illegible] | Increase | [illegible] |

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

[illegible]

The latest tone of the London Money Market is thus reported in the *Morning Post* of Saturday:

"*Friday Evening.*—Notwithstanding the still unsettled state of the weather, and the advance in the value of wheat at Mark-lane, the market for public securities has exhibited more firmness than on any previous day of this week. The actual cause of this firmness is alleged to be a favorable Bank return for the week ending on Saturday last, coupled with some purchases of stock, understood to be on account of the savings banks, the combined influence of which has been sufficient not only to counteract the depressive effect of the rise in the value of corn and the state of the weather, but to give a slight impetus to prices in an upward direction. The impression is very general that the worst period of pressure in the money market has passed; for although another installment on the loan will be due next week, it will absorb only £500,000, and consequently does not excite much attention, or occasion much preparation, in the monetary circles. Consols for money, have been done at [illegible], and for the account at [illegible]; the final quotation being, for money, [illegible], and for future delivery [illegible].

"The Foreign Exchanges this afternoon do not show [illegible] variation, but upon the whole are [illegible] comparatively more favorable for this country. The quotations of bills were as follows: On Amsterdam, three months, 11 19; Rotterdam, 11 19¼; Hamburg, 13 7¼ 8; Paris, short, 25 27½ 32½; do., three months, 25 60 62½; Frankfort, 119⅛; Vienna, 10 16 21; Trieste, 11 19 23; Madrid, 49½; Cadiz, 50¼; Leghorn, 29 70 75; Lisbon, 53¼; and Oporto, 53¼."

The French Grain advices are somewhat conflicting, being favorable to a good crop in the North, with lower prices for Wheat in Paris, and less favorable from the South. We notice that in Liverpool that the accounts from the South of France and Spain and Portugal entered considerably into the calculations of the speculators. On the other hand the French *Echo Agricole* says of the Northern crop:

"In the departments north of the Loire a finer season for saving the harvest has not been known for years. Wheat was never drier. In all the most productive departments of France the sheaves are extremely abundant, and, although the ears do not yield so much as was expected, the quantity of sheaves insures a large produce ℔ hectare. Thus, in all the region of France extending from the banks of the Loire to the Belgian frontier, it is calculated that the average number of sheaves ℔ hectare exceeds that of 1855 by 150 to 200. The yield of each sheaf being at least equal to that of last year, the quantity of Wheat reaped in 1856 will consequently be superior by three or four hectolitres ℔ hectare to that of 1855. In the North this augmentation in the produce may be fairly calculated at from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 hectolitres."

In our own Grain Market to-day the advance in Wheat, on the present news being made known, was 3 to 5 cents the bushel, and in Corn a rise of 5 cents, with a very large business. Flour is 10@15 cents dearer for shipping brands.

The supply of Money in Wall-street was easy to-day both to the Stock and Discount Brokers, and the offering of first-class paper outside of Bank not so free as earlier in the week. The rates, however, are unchanged, 8½ to 10 ℔ cent. as in time. There is comparatively but little very short paper, prime signatures, offered through the Discount Brokers. Six and eight months bills, No. 1, go from 9 to 10 ℔ cent.; fair or second grade names 12 ℔ cent. Exchange closed easy for the *Africa*. The Shipment of Specie amounted to $690,949. The English advices by the *Persia* are deemed particularly encouraging for Grain and Flour bills throughout the Autumn, for though the market prices on the other side may fluctuate widely, the opinion that we are to have a good demand at fair rates is greatly strengthened by this arrival. The money news is not unfavorable. Discounts were something cheaper and the general demand moderate at 4@4¼@½, the outside quotation being the Bank rate. The season continued dull for American Stocks, and sales, when pressed, were made at a concession, though the business for the week was almost nominal. Our Sub-Treasury to-day disbursed $401,495, against $196,071 receipts from all sources. Balance to the credit of all accounts this afternoon $13,461,786.

The Stock Market showed a little more firmness and closed with a steady feeling on the Railroad list, and at an advance of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on Tuesday's prices. The last sale of Erie 59⅛ and 59½ bid; New-York Central, 86; Rock Island, 94@93¾; Panama, 90¼; Toledo, 74¼; Reading, 84¼; Illinois Central Bonds 91, and the Scrip 109. A heavy business was done in Erie through the day, the aggregate sales about 7,500 shares. The Western Roads generally firm. The Grain news from Europe is particularly promising for a heavy freight traffic on the Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin lines. At the advanced price for Indian Corn an enormous business can be afforded from the prairies and the valley of the Wabash.

Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American merchant-banker in London, sails to-day from Liverpool on board the *Atlantic*, on a visit to his native country, after an absence of nearly twenty years. The good offices of courtesy and hospitality which he invariably extends to his countrymen when in London, and the generous pride and unstinted munificence with which he keeps up abroad the associations that cluster around our National Anniversary, render him worthy of all honor on the occasion of this visit. Our New-York merchants will, of course, be the first to give him hearty welcome. The initiative steps were taken to-day; a meeting convened, and a preliminary Committee of Arrangements appointed to carry out their wishes. Mr. Tileston, Mr. H. A. Coit, Mr. Soutter, Mr. Sherman and Mr. R. Bell, we believe, constitute this Committee. Mr. Charles Augustus Davis presided at the meeting.

THE GERMAN ROADS—JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1856.

| | Miles. | 1856. Six Months. | 1855. Six Months. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austrian State | 662 | $1,968,171 | $1,534,447 |
| Imp. Ferdinand North | 338 | 1,874,589 | 1,295,416 |
| Cologne and Minden | 178 | 717,808 | 675,[illegible] |
| Upper Silesia | 126 | 536,779 | 500,[illegible] |
| Berlin and Hamburg | 180 | 489,190 | 445,[illegible] |
| Leipsic and Dresden | 72 | 355,449 | 310,915 |
| Magdeburg and Leipsic | 73 | 367,428 | 311,798 |
| Berlin and Magdeburg | 94 | 262,201 | 237,[illegible] |
| Berlin and Anhalt | 145 | 312,828 | 312,414 |
| Thuringen | 121 | 294,773 | 263,071 |
| Berlin and Stettin | 83 | 232,[illegible] | 277,[illegible] |
| Saxbach | 67 | 207,267 | 197,[illegible] |
| Rhenish | 58 | 198,258 | 167,[illegible] |
| Bergish and Markische | 68 | 166,760 | 97,[illegible] |
| 26 minor lines | 1,205 | 1,555,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Total 40 lines | 3,[illegible] | $9,[illegible] | $8,[illegible] |

We have made the foregoing compilation from the latest Frankfort returns, based on the calculations of four and five-sixths miles English to the German mile, and 42 cents to the guilder of Frankfort. From partial separate returns of freight and passenger traffic, we find the proportions 32 ℔ cent. passenger and 68 ℔ cent. freight. The average earning ℔ mile for six months is $6,702, which is considerably below the English and American average on the great lines. The same feature, however, is remarked in all three systems this year: an increase of traffic ranging in England from 7 to 12 ℔ cent., in Germany from 10 to 20 ℔ cent., and in the United States from 20 to 25 ℔ cent. on the business of last year. The latest weekly returns just to hand by the *Persia* from the English lines, including also the Scotch and Irish, show as follows:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN UNITED KINGDOM.

| | 1856. Week Aug. 16. | 1855. Same week. |
|---|---|---|
| In England, [illegible] lines | $1,541,020 | $1,[illegible] |
| Scotland, [illegible] lines | 161,975 | 149,[illegible] |
| Ireland, [illegible] lines | 9,125 | 7,[illegible] |
| Total, [illegible] lines, for week | $1,712,120 | $1,[illegible] |

We published yesterday a card from the recently-galvanized Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which should have been accompanied by a repetition of the warning to the public not to encourage its circulating notes.

## AUCTION SALES.

The shares of the stock [illegible] [illegible] Railroad have been [illegible] [illegible] Esq., with [illegible]. The recent sales were at follows:

[illegible]

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for August were:

| | |
|---|---|
| August, 1856 | [illegible] |
| August, 1855 | [illegible] |
| Increase | [illegible] |

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 3—[illegible] P. M.

Flour unchanged and firm. Sales 1,400 bbls. at $[illegible] for common Wisconsin; $[illegible] for good Canadian and Michigan; $6 50 for extra Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; $[illegible] for fancy extra. Wheat closes at [illegible] advance. Sales [illegible] bush. at $1 15 for Illinois and Iowa Spring; $1 40 for common White Michigan, and $1 40 for White [illegible]. Corn firmer. Sales [illegible] bush. at [illegible]. Oats steady. Whisky, 700 bbls. at [illegible]. Canal freights to New-York—[illegible] for Corn, and [illegible] for Wheat. Receipts in the twenty-four hours up to noon to-day—[illegible] bbls. of Flour, [illegible] bush. Wheat, [illegible] bush. of Corn. Canal Exports—[illegible] bush. of Wheat, [illegible] bush. of Corn, and [illegible] bush. of Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 3—[illegible] P. M.

Flour dull; sales extra Michigan at $6 87. Wheat firm and scarce, with a good demand; sales 17,000 bushels, at $1 47@$1 50 for White Canadian, including 10,000 bushels Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 22. Corn better; sales [illegible] bushels, at [illegible]. No Flour or Grain receipts by Lake. Canal Exports—[illegible] bbls. of Flour; [illegible] bushels of Wheat, and [illegible] bushels of Corn.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Fives, 80; Reading Railroad, 42½; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½.

### Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Africa*, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fitz, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]; Mr. R. G. Harlan, Mrs. G. [illegible] and 3 children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Smyth, Washington; [illegible] [illegible]

### Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool—[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Hays and man servant—Total, [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 [illegible] | Sun sets.... 6 [illegible] | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 19 | Gov. Island. 11 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 1 [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

### Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.

Ships Clara, Titcomb, Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible], Burgess, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible] (Brem.) Hencke, Baltimore, Meyer & Stucken.

Barks G. D. Bacone, Crosby, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Carver & Chase; E. [illegible]; Ashley, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; [illegible]

Brigs Amanda, Coombs, Jacksonville, [illegible]; Eudora, Haskell, Elizabethport, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners C. H. Knudson, [illegible]; [illegible]; Harriet, Gould, Pembroke, [illegible]; [illegible], Nickerson, Philadelphia, [illegible]; City Point, Dixon & Phillips; [illegible], Brookhaven, Merrill & Abbott; [illegible], Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; West Wind, Benson, Baltimore, Dixon & Phillips; Wm. & [illegible], Grant, Richmond, C. H. Pierson.

Sloops Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, master; J. P. Wallace, Lincoln, Taunton, master.

Barge Mariana, Faulkner, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Propeller Parker Vein, Ramsay, Baltimore, Cromwell & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Aug. 24, at [illegible] P. M., off the Stags Rocks, passed R. M. steamship Arabia.

Brig L. M. Strout, Wall, [illegible], with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Sailor's Delight, Sawyer, Addison, with spars to I. F. Snow.

Schr. Graveland, [illegible], Eastport, with fish to master.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, [illegible], Boston.

Schr. Granite State, [illegible], Boston.

Schr. Cabot, [illegible], Boston.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Baker, Boston.

Propeller Westchester, Clarke, Providence.

Propeller Shark, Robinson, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osprey, Clark, Providence.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Charles Osgood, [illegible], Norwich.

Propeller Jersey Blue, Kelly, Nantucket.

Propeller Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

BELOW—Ship Miss May, of Boston, [illegible], from [illegible], July 29.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. E.; meridian, E.; sunset, [illegible].

### Sailed.

Steamships Africa, Shannon, for Liverpool; Florida, Woodhull, for Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk.

### Memoranda.

The new clipper ship Rising Sun, [illegible], now on the Balance Dock, getting coppered, and receives a fresh suit of copper.

The ship Hermann, [illegible], arrived yesterday from Glasgow, [illegible].

[illegible] Reported by [illegible] Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters.

[illegible], Sept. 2.—The Br. ship Amoy, Capt. Bell, has been abandoned at sea. The captain and crew have arrived at this port.